

DOC. No. XI.

R E P O R T

OF

T H E B O A R D O F V I S I T O R S

OF THE

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

JULY 1859.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the annual report of the board of visitors of the Virginia military institute, with accompanying documents.

Vey respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

WM. H. RICHARDSON, *Adj. Gen.*

His Excellency HENRY A. WISE,
Governor of Virginia.

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REPORT.

NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

SIR,

The board of visitors of the Virginia military institute convened at the institute on the 26th of June—continued daily in session until the 5th of July; and were engaged in attending the examinations of the different classes of cadets, upon the whole course of instruction and study; in inspecting the arsenal and arms, the cadets' barracks, mess hall, and other departments of the institution; in making thorough scrutiny into the financial condition of the school; in receiving applications, and making selections and appointments of pay and state cadets; in investigating and deciding cases of discipline; in considering the various subjects of the superintendent's report, embracing the special and general interests of the institution; and in taking part in the interesting ceremonies of the 'commencement day' on the 4th of July—and respectfully submit the following report:

The reports of the sub-committees of the board, here appended, having been examined and approved by the board, furnish a full and authentic exhibit of the condition of the finances of the institute; of the buildings and grounds; of the arsenal and arms, and of the commissary's and quartermaster's departments.

By means of the liberal appropriation made by the last general assembly, the cadets' barracks and the professors' houses have been completed, and the grounds and enclosures greatly improved in adaptation and appearance; whilst the board have been careful to conform strictly to the requirements of the act of appropriation, in not expending one dollar or contracting one cent of debt beyond the amount appropriated by the legislature.

The special appropriation, made to meet the cost of a necessary supply of water, has not been expended, in consequence of difficulties not yet surmounted, in procuring the right of way for the passage of the water pipes through the lands of certain proprietors. But it is hoped that these difficulties will be speedily removed, either by agreement with parties owning the land, or by special act of the legislature providing for a condemnation of the land and water for this necessary public use.

The board take great pleasure in being able to report the gratifying fact of the continued increasing and distinguished usefulness of this noble state institution of learning. Having its humble inception, not yet twenty years ago, in the substitution of the old arsenal guard of ignorant, idle and vicious, hired soldiers, by a corps of some thirty young men, who, whilst themselves constituting a more

efficient guard for the public arsenal and arms, should at the same time be trained and educated for a higher sphere of life and public usefulness, the Virginia military institute, under the fostering care of the executive and legislature of the state, encouraged by a generous public sentiment, and by the efforts of its visitors and perhaps more than all owing to the zealous, devoted and able conduct and management of the superintendent, Col. F. H. Smith, to whom too much praise cannot be accorded, from such feeble beginnings, has, by an unfaltering, onward and upward march, already taken rank as one of the very first scientific schools in America—whilst as a school for moral and religious training and discipline, is believed to be without a rival either in this country or in Europe.

This institution was the first to inaugurate that system so fraught with a generous and beneficent state policy, of educating, mainly at the public cost, the talented, meritorious and indigent youth of the commonwealth, upon condition that all such beneficiaries should make some return to the state, by teaching for two years after graduating at the institute. Of all the educational movements ever made in our state, this is the most popular, and beyond all question, it has been, is, and ever will be the most potent in advancing the great cause of education in our state.

By this system, the state has already been supplied, and will continue to be supplied, through all time, with an adequate number of competent teachers, educated in her two first institutions of learning, instead of being dependent as formerly, upon the north or Europe for instructors of her youth—whilst the best talent of the commonwealth, whether found in the ranks of the rich or the poor, is invited to full, free and equal competition in the race of intellectual improvement.

But the inextinguishable spark of life, light and hope ever glowing in the spirit of this munificent state policy, is not only manifested in the circumstance of the preparation of a number of competent teachers to supply the demands of our schools, or of the education of any number of talented and indigent youths—it has electrified the hearts, enkindled the hopes, and stimulated the aspirations of the entire population of the state.

This policy is a signal announcement of the sanction of the commonwealth of the efforts and the ambition of every boy in the state, who may have the talent and the spirit to merit and to win her best favors and her highest honors. It is the emancipation and the adoption by the state, of talent suppressed by difficulties or obscured by poverty. It is the hope of every parent for his son—of every boy for himself. It is the cynosure of the people, who ever aspire to what is highest and best, and cannot be content with the inequalities of a low, level common school system for the poor, and a high school system exclusively for the rich.

And it is at the military institute,—where all factitious inequalities are ignored—where even the dress is made uniform—where no differences are recognized but such as exist in character and talent—where no distinctions are awarded, unless won by scholarly attainments, and honorable, manly and moral deportment,—that the youths of our country find one of the best schools for intellectual culture

well as for that social and moral training which best prepares them to become useful and patriotic citizens.

At this school, already many hundreds of young men have graduated, and others have been partially trained, almost all of whom are well prepared, and many highly qualified to act, as scientific military officers of all grades, in the organization of the state militia. Some of the graduates served with distinction in the late war with Mexico; some are now holding commissions in the United States army, and all will be ready, in time of war, to render the most effective military service to their common country.

But as highly useful as this school has hitherto been, its peculiar adaptation to the educational wants of the times and of the country, and the consequent great and growing demand for the scientific education which it imparts, seem to render it impolitic, if not impracticable to restrict the institution for the future to the limited number of students and professors heretofore existing.

The progress of natural science, and of its application to the arts, has added mightily to the power of man, and given a wonderful impetus to the progress of civilization: and in the present state of physical science and of the arts, a large and ever increasing number of men is required, well educated in mathematics and natural sciences, to conduct with ability and skill the vast and varied operations of society, in connection with armies and navies, with commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and internal improvement operations.

At the period of our revolutionary war, the country was entirely dependent upon foreigners to supply the scientific corps of the army with officers—such as military engineers, officers of ordnance and topography, as well as tacticians and strategists. So strongly did Washington feel this great want of scientific officers for his army, throughout the arduous struggle of the country for independence, that subsequently, and during both terms of his presidential administration, he forcibly urged upon congress the importance of establishing a national military school for the education exclusively of scientific military officers for all corps of the army—but it was not until a later period that the U. S. military academy at West Point was established by act of congress, and went into operation in 1801.

So low was the standard of scientific knowledge in the country, up to the time of our last war with Great Britain, that D. H. Mahan, professor of engineering in the U. S. military academy, in a letter to Governor Johnson in 1853, says, "Military knowledge, that essential element of a nation's safety, which, like our own, depends upon her citizen soldiery, in a moment of danger, was at the lowest ebb. To so great a degree was this the case, that it may be safely averred, at the commencement of the war of 1812, twenty-five native born citizens could not have been brought together from throughout the entire length and breadth of our country, who were capable of discharging the simplest duties of military engineers in the field."

At this period, the West Point school was in its infancy, and its course of instruction elementary and imperfect. Thirty-six years later, when our country was involved in war with Mexico, and our army supplied with well trained, scien-

tific officers from West Point—whilst many of the volunteer corps from the different states were also officered in part by West Point graduates—victory every where followed our arms—and our little army of ten thousand men, headed by a corps of scientific officers equal to any in the world, conquered an empire in a single campaign, and secured, as indemnity from the vanquished foe, a territory, not added to our own, and in extent as great as that of the half of Europe.

For a long time the U. S. military academy was the only purely high scientific school in America: and seeing how much that had accomplished for our arms, congress was induced, a few years since, to establish a similar school for the navy by which, doubtless, that arm of our national defence will likewise be greatly strengthened and elevated.

But the scientific education given at West Point has done even more for the country than to supply the army with highly efficient officers. Many of the graduates of that school have gone into civil life, carrying with them the impression and the influence of their scientific attainments, and have been greatly instrumental in elevating and extending the standard of scientific education throughout the country. The superintendent of our own military institute is a distinguished graduate of the U. S. military academy, as was also the late Prof. Courtenay of the university of Virginia. Prof. Bledsoe, the present eminent professor of mathematics at the university, and President Ewell of William and Mary college, are also graduates of the West Point school; and there are but few of the principal colleges and universities in the U. States that have not at some period had one or more of their scientific professional chairs filled by graduates of our national scientific school. Civil engineers of the highest grade have also been supplied to the country from the same source.

The demand for scientific education has nevertheless not been adequately supplied in civil life—and in our great country, so rapidly advancing in population, wealth and in civilization, it is difficult to cause her leading educational institutions to keep pace in expansion and adaptation with the ever growing educational wants of the country.

The board of visitors, in connection with the military institute, have felt the full force of this truth—for each year they have been obliged to reject a large number of applicants for admission into this school—and they have every reason to believe that the number will be annually increasing, unless the institute can be expanded in some degree proportionate to the demands that will be made upon it.

Our own state is now looked to, at least by the whole south, as taking the lead in the higher departments of education, and as offering superior advantages to the youth of the country, who are, in large and increasing numbers, seeking their instruction to be found in our high schools, colleges, military institute and university. And in regard to the military institute, the board have been impelled to abrogate the unusual and invidious rule, hitherto in force, excluding pay cadets from other states, and to throw open the institution to pay students from every part of our common country, as more in accordance with a liberal policy and the general usage at literary institutions.

The institute finds itself, therefore, at this time occupying the position of the first scientific school of the south. And although it was only during the past year that its doors were thrown open to the admission of students from other states, already there is one or more from each of the southern and southwestern states.

But a new and almost illimitable demand is about to be made upon the institute for scientific education.

Within the last fifty years agriculture has become an art demanding greater skill, and a science involving the whole range of physical philosophy.

Since the time of Sir John Sinclair's first enlightened and patriotic efforts to introduce an improved agriculture, skill and science combined have more than doubled the productiveness of the soil throughout England and Scotland. On the continent of Europe great improvements have likewise been made—and in our own country we are just beginning to avail ourselves of the great advance made in Europe in the knowledge of both the art and science of moral economy. Yet we are far behind our European contemporaries in the cultivation of science as applied to agriculture, as well as in means used to diffuse a knowledge of such science. In Europe, agricultural schools and colleges are now deemed necessary for the attainment of these important objects—and in 1848 Professor Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who visited many of those institutions, and made a very interesting report upon the state of agricultural education in Europe, enumerated more than four hundred schools and colleges exclusively agricultural at that time in successful operation.

During the last five or six years several agricultural colleges have been established in the states north of Virginia, and efforts have been made to establish agricultural professorships in our southern universities, but there has not hitherto existed a single school, college or professorship for instruction in scientific agriculture, either in Virginia or any southern state.

The farmers of our state have nevertheless not failed to give expression, through the state agricultural society and other channels in the most decided manner, of their sense of the great educational want of the state in this connection.

Under such circumstances, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to the board to be able to report the fact of their having been enabled, by the generous donation of \$30,000 (thirty thousand dollars) to the institute by two individuals, to establish a department of scientific agriculture, with two additional professors, viz:

1st. A professorship of agriculture, based upon the donation of \$20,000 by Philip St. Geo. Cocke, Esq.

2d. A professorship of natural history and physiology, based upon the donation of \$10,000 through the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, and made by Dr. Mercer of Louisiana.

The board cannot fail to recognize, in the very fact of these donations, striking evidence of the want which is felt to exist in our state, of some provision for scientific agricultural instruction.

This want will now in a measure be supplied; and it cannot be doubted that the valuable and instructive course of agricultural science which will be henceforth taught at the institute, will render the school more useful and popular than ever—whilst the board see with concern that it will increase the number of applicants to be denied admission each year, unless the general assembly shall provide the means of extending the present capacity of the institute, both as regards the corps of professors and assistant professors, and the rooming accommodation for the cadets, so as to admit the large number now pressing to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of its instruction.

But it is hoped that the general assembly will see, in the growing popularity of this school, and the ever increasing demand for its course of training and instruction, the best proof of its pre-eminent usefulness; of the fidelity and ability with which its affairs have been conducted; and of the sure guarantee that future appropriations will be made effective to the utmost in perfecting this valuable scientific institution, thereby responding to the wants and demands of a large class of our young men, and at the same time building up a school of science and applied science—in a word, a polytechnic school, which shall reflect credit upon our state and country.

Actuated by these considerations, the board of visitors feel it to be their duty to urge upon your excellency, and to beg that your excellency will enforce upon the general assembly the importance and expediency of granting the inconsiderable yet essential aid from the state, which may enable the institute to satisfy the pressing public wants and reasonable expectations.

In looking forward, and preparing for that future expansion which circumstances appear so clearly to indicate will be forced upon the institute, the board of visitors as well as the superintendent have proceeded with the utmost caution and deliberation—rather following up marked and sure indications of the public wants and wishes, than venturing to anticipate them, and are resolved to apply to each advancing step, before another is taken, the sure test of demonstration or experiment.

Pursuing this safe and cautious policy, the board have had before them a full and interesting report from the superintendent on scientific education in Europe—a report, the result of observation and enquiry during a recent tour of Europe made with the special object of investigating the present state of scientific education abroad. The other members of the academic board have also been consulted in regard to the proposed extended course of instruction—and finally, the superintendent has recommended a definite plan for “the organization of the institute as a general scientific school, with three special schools of application—1st. Agriculture. 2d. Engineering. 3d. Fine Arts.” (See report of superintendent appended.)

And the board have not hesitated to adopt this plan, believing that it will be ultimately carried into operation, by means of the strictest economy in the management of the finances of the institution, by the liberal donations of public spirited individuals, and by the aid of the legislature. And whilst giving this expansion to the course of instruction in the institute, the board have not been unwil-

of its distinctive feature as a military school, and have given an important development also to this feature in the establishment of a chair of military strategy, which has been ably filled by the appointment of Col. Colston as professor. Already the board have found themselves enabled, by the donations heretofore mentioned, to establish a school of agriculture, with two professors; and by means of the additional tuition fees, they can provide for another professor in the department of engineering—whilst the other parts of the proposed organization must remain to be filled out as the means hereafter to be placed at the disposal of the board, may justify.

In connection with the present financial condition of the institute, the board must frankly state that such has been the pressure annually imposed upon them by the urgent and interesting claims of a great number of poor and meritorious applicants from all parts of the state to become beneficiaries of this popular state institution of learning, that the board have been induced to admit at least twenty state cadets over and above the thirty-two required to be admitted, and which number only has been provided for by appropriations from the public treasury. The cost of maintaining and educating these young men cannot be less than \$300 each per annum—so that the institute is now contributing \$6,000 each year, out of funds earned chiefly in the form of tuition fees, towards the support of twenty supernumerary state cadets—whilst the labor of the professors has been increased, with increased numbers in their classes, without any corresponding augmentation of their salaries: and at this time the pay of the professors is so inadequate, that there is reason to apprehend that some of the most eminent of them may be drawn off to other fields of labor offering more just remuneration. In fact, a recent graduate of the institute has just been appointed a professor in the Louisiana military school, with a salary equal to that paid to our superintendent.

In view then of the pressing wants of the institute, and of the many useful improvements that may be effected in its organization, by comparatively slight aid from the state, the board would respectfully but urgently recommend, through your excellency, to the legislature:

1st. That an appropriation be made equal to the sum recently donated to the institute, of \$30,000, for the purpose of extending a wing of the barracks, so as to provide rooms for fifty additional cadets, and for building one or more professors' houses.

2dly. To increase the appropriation from the Literary fund to the sum of \$10,000 annually, in order to relieve the funds of the institute, now taxed with the support of twenty supernumerary state cadets; which relief will enable the board to complete the provision for instruction in the proposed schools of applied science; to appoint the requisite number of professors and assistant professors in all the departments, and to make such increase of the salaries of all the professors as would place them at least on a footing of equality in this respect with those in other literary institutions, where equal talent is required.

Should it be the pleasure of the general assembly to provide for supplying a want, the existence of which has long been felt in Virginia, and to order to be

made accurate and full geographical and geological surveys of the state, together with maps and reports on the natural history and resources of her territory, the board confidently report that the work can be done by the professors and students of the institute, connected with the new departments of engineering, agriculture and natural history, and at but slight cost above that of the subsistence of the various operative corps whilst in the field; of the purchase of the necessary instruments, and of the engraving and printing the maps and reports. The field work can be done in the vacation months of each year; and the drawings and reports may be prepared during term time—whilst the best school of practice will be created for the students themselves, and a work of lasting utility be effected for the state—a work which will greatly advance her internal improvement, her agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Before closing this report, the board would remark, that in looking to the future interests of the institution over which they have presided, they have not been unmindful of an important fact—a fact having a most intimate and interesting connection with the cause of education throughout the south, and which may hereafter materially affect the “*status*” of our two state institutions of learning in Virginia—for weal, if those institutions shall continue to be generously and liberally supported by the legislature, and to command the confidence and the good will of the community—for decline and ruin, if a narrow and parsimonious policy shall prevail, or factious views and influences obtain in the administration of their government patronage or influence.

There is now no doubt that the corner stone of the “university of the south” will be laid during the next year. The commissioners for raising the funds for endowing the university, in their address to the people of the southern and southwestern states, dated Feb. 24, 1859, say, “So far, every step has been securely taken. The location has been most judiciously chosen. Nine thousand acres of land have been given by the Sewanee coal company, and by the citizens of Franklin county, Tennessee. A charter of incorporation has been obtained from the legislature of Tennessee. A committee has been appointed to draft a plan of the inner life of the university. We are collecting the endowment, and its returns to the country will be the richest dividends it can ever receive—dividends that will give it security, reputation, glory among the nations.” * * * “A few persons have already contributed more than one-third of the sum stipulated as our starting point. Thirty persons have given us, within a few weeks, over \$200,000.” Since the date of the address, it is known that contributions have been increased until they now amount to five hundred thousand dollars.

The site selected for the university is on a plateau of the Cumberland mountains, elevated 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, in a beautiful and fertile region, possessing a healthful and delightful climate, and occupying a position the most central and accessible, as regards the southern states.

The commissioners say further: “Our plans will be arranged upon the largest scale. Our curriculum will be made as extensive as literature and science and art and religion and the advancing civilization of the world shall require. Our scheme will be sketched out, for its final consummation, upon the most perfect

deal, but we shall fill up, for the present, only such parts as our means shall allow us to complete, and leave it for those who come after us to finish the detail, as they shall see the necessity and possess the power.

"We shall thus secure to the south an institution of the very highest grade, and raise up a body of scholars, of whom no country need be ashamed. And besides this, we shall secure for the south a literary centre—a point at which mind may meet mind, and learning encounter learning, and the wise and good and the cultivated may receive strength and polish and confidence, and whence shall go forth a tone that shall elevate the whole country. We of all men should be the most highly cultivated, because we have the most leisure. Labor is performed among us by a caste, and there is in consequence a large body of men, who can devote themselves to the elegances of literature, and to such culture as shall make their homes the envy of all lands. The world is trying hard to persuade us, that a slaveholding people cannot be a people of high moral and intellectual culture, because for the last seventy years, in the necessity which was laid upon us for hewing down our forests and settling our wilderness, we have been neglectful of the details of literature, the world has come to the conclusion, and has worked the impression in upon ourselves, that our institutions are unfavorable to literary developments.

"Never was there a grosser error than this! Before this position can be established, the literature of the Hebrews—a slaveholding people, by the direct permission of God—must be blotted from the Book of Life—the pathetic narratives of Moses—the songs of the Psalmist of Israel—the eloquence of him whose lips were touched with a live coal from off the altar. Before this opinion can be assented to, scholars must cease to be nurtured upon the literature of the Greeks—another slaveholding people—and continue to find their models for every species of composition, among the dramatists and historians, and orators, poets and philosophers of Attica and Ionia. Before this can be maintained, the Mantuan swan must be forgotten—the lessons and example of the greatest rhetorician the world has ever known, must be put aside, and statesmen must cease to learn wisdom at the feet of Cæsar and of Tacitus—for Rome was a slaveholding power of the intensest sternness.

"And upon what has been reared the literary greatness of our fatherland? Upon her classification of society, and upon its collegiate institutions, which have enabled a portion of her people to devote themselves, without interruption, to literary pursuits. This great advantage we possess, by means of that very institution which is supposed to check literary progress—and we should begin to use it. Hitherto, the south has been expanding herself, enlarging her borders, and working up her resources, as Milton grandly expresses it, 'shewing her mighty youth,' but now should she find time for nobler things and enter upon a friendly and glorious rivalry with the rest of the world in letters and culture." * * *

"We desire to build up a great university, which shall open its arms, far and wide, to literature, to science, to art, to knowledge, under the sacred sanctions of religion, as we have received it from our fathers."

Such are the plans and desigus—such the resources, and such the high and patriotic views of the founders of the “university of the south.” As Americans, and as southerners, we may be justly proud of a movement so loftily, so grandly conceived—and at its very inception so nobly and so generously supported. As Virginians, we may be reminded to look to it, that our own hitherto successful university and our useful and popular military institute may be prepared to encounter the “friendly and glorious rivalry” invited, fully equipped and appointed for the race of usefulness and distinction henceforth to be run, in a spirit of full, free and generous competition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,

Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

His Excellency HENRY A. WISE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

Unanimously adopted July 4, 1859.

The committee on finance beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the treasurer's report and find the same correct, and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. They have also found the books and papers of the office neatly kept and carefully and methodically arranged.

They submit the following statement of the finances of the institute :

V. M. Institute Account.

Cr.	By amount received, as per treasurer's report,	-	-	20,081 37
Dr.	To amount paid out, " " "	-	-	22,665 69
	To balance against department June 30, 1859,			<u>\$ 2,584 32</u>

Q. M. Department.

Cr.	By receipts, as per quartermaster's and treasurer's reports,	-	-	41,439 11
Dr.	To disbursements and liabilities,	-	-	39,391 94
	By balance to credit of department June 30, 1859,			<u>\$ 2,047 17</u>

Subsistence Department.

Cr.	As per treasurer's and commissary's reports,	-	-	24,267 44
Dr.	As per " " "	-	-	25,174 51
	To balance against department June 30, 1859,			<u>\$ 907 07</u>

Building Fund Account.

Cr.	By receipts, as per treasurer's report,	-	-	14,635 69
Dr.	To disbursements, " " "	-	-	14,293 18
	By balance to credit of account June 30, 1859,			<u>\$ 342 51</u>

Recapitulation.

Dr.	To balance against the V. M. institute,	-	-	-	2,584 3
	“ “ Sub. department,	-	-	-	907 0
					<u>3,491 3</u>
Cr.	By balance to Q. M. department,	-	-	2,047 17	
	“ building fund,	-	-	342 51	
					<u>2,389 6</u>
					<u>\$1,101 7</u>

At the last meeting of the board \$700 was transferred from the building fund account to the Q. M. department, and \$621 79 from the same fund to the subsistence department, for the construction of works properly chargeable to those departments. Your committee recommend that these sums be refunded, which will leave a balance to the building fund account of \$1,664 30. It appears that there is due to Robt. P. White a debt of between \$1,000 and \$1,100, which being deducted from the above balance, will leave a balance of some \$500 to the credit of this fund.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 1, 1858, there was a balance against the V. M. institute account of \$1,118 44, which has been increased during the last fiscal year to \$2,584 32, which will be reduced if not extinguished by the tuition fees for the next fiscal year. This increase has been chiefly caused by an expenditure of \$400 for models of great value in the mathematical and engineering departments, and by the support of a larger number of state cadets than is required by law. Your committee would impress upon the board the necessity of restricting the appointment of state cadets to the number required by law. It is true that many meritorious applications are made, strongly appealing to the sympathy of the board, but the legislature has only provided the means for the education of thirty-two, and it cannot be expected of the institute to educate more, as it requires the appropriation of funds properly applicable to other subjects, and seriously deranging the finances of the institution. In consequence, however, of the large number of pressing applications for such appointments, your committee recommend that the legislature be memorialized to increase the number from thirty-two to fifty, and to increase the annuity to a sum sufficient for their support.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN
SAMUEL DOWNING.

To PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

REPORT ON QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Unanimously adopted July 2, 1859.

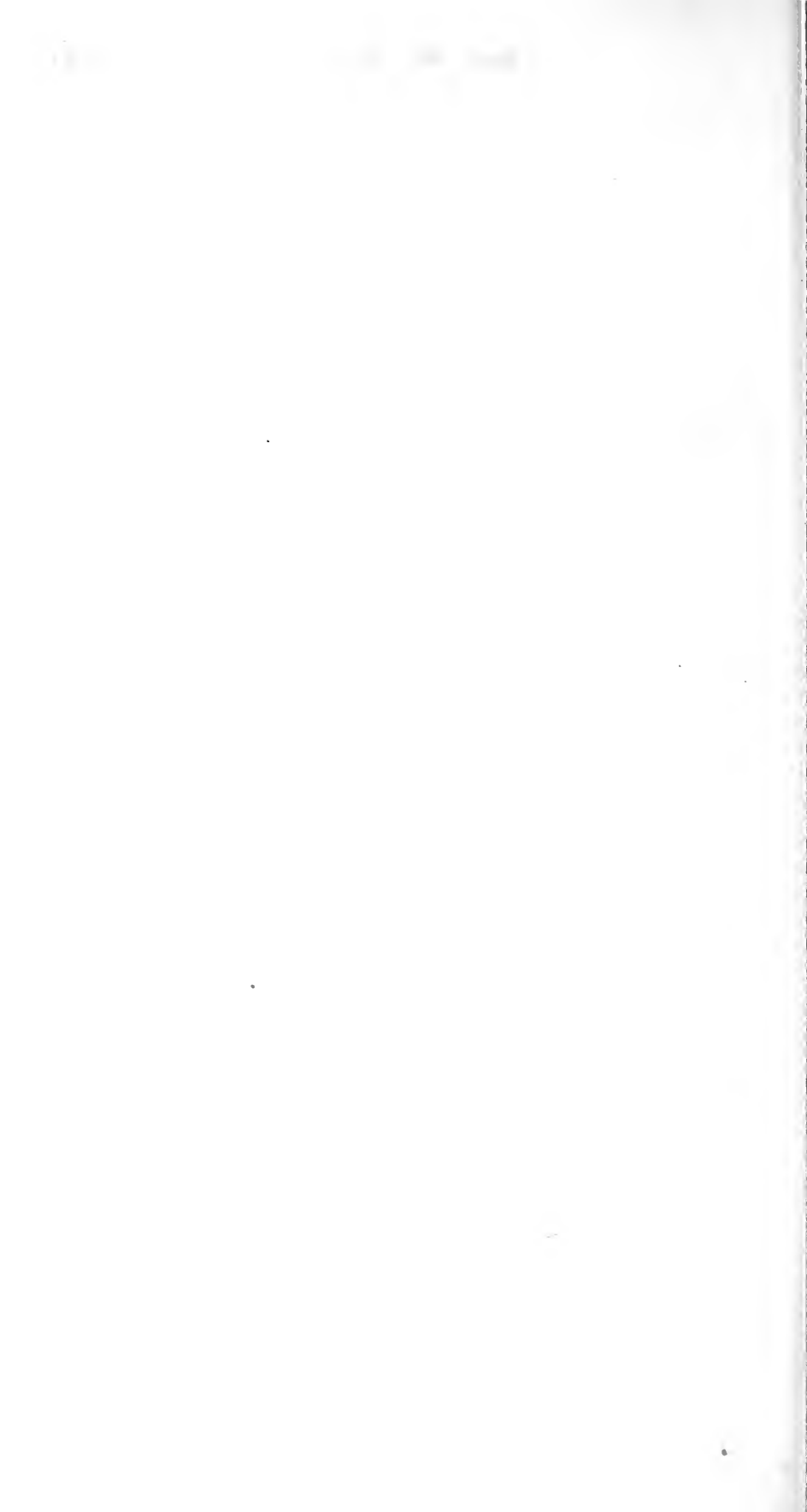
After an examination of the vouchers accompanying this report, your committee would state, that this department is not only prudently managed, but is self-sustaining. At the regular meeting of this board, one year ago, an order was made allowing to the professors who were not furnished by the institute with quarters, the aggregate sum of two hundred and forty dollars in addition to the amount then paid them, which was charged to this department. Your committee would recommend that this incumbrance be at once removed, and that said sum be charged to the institute account, for the reasons mentioned in the report of the superintendent.

Your committee would suggest that immediate steps should be taken to collect the balance due the institute from ex-cadets, which will appear by reference to voucher "D," herewith filed.

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. BUNKER.
W. H. RICHARDSON.

To PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE.

Unanimously adopted July 2, 1859.

The committee appointed to examine this department, beg leave to report, that the information obtained with regard to it, satisfies them that it has been organized and conducted upon the best conceivable plan to secure efficiency and economy in its administration. For several years past, special attention has been paid to the quality and variety of the food provided for the cadets, and it has been the endeavor of the superintendent to improve their fare so far as it could be done; and the absence of all complaint with regard to the provisions now furnished, induces your committee to believe that this most desirable result has been attained.

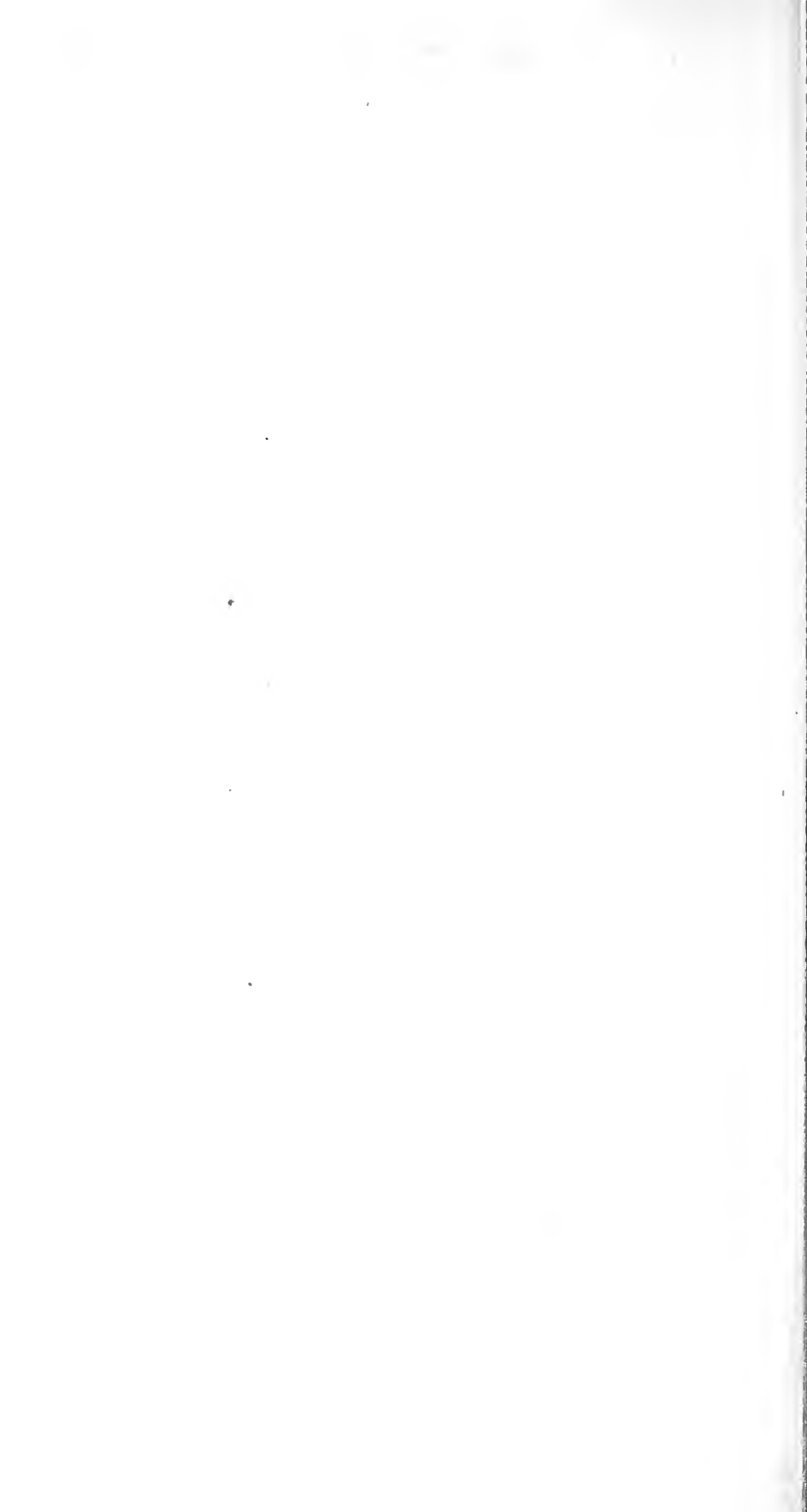
The commissary's statement of the financial condition of his department, shows a balance against it, of \$907 07. The cause of this deficit is fully and satisfactorily presented by that officer, in his report to the superintendent. The accidental causes which have operated during the past year to lead to this result, will not again occur, and this department, it is believed, will fully sustain itself, and discharge the present balance against it during the next year.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ECHOLS.
GEO. BLOW, JR.

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,

Pres. B. V. V. M. I.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE.

Unanimously adopted July 2, 1859.

The committee on discipline beg leave to report, that they have reason to know that the regulations prohibiting cadets from going beyond the limits of the institute, without the permission of the superintendent, have been frequently violated by the cadets with impunity, and to the great prejudice of the order and discipline of the institute, and that these violations proceed, in the main, from neglect on the part of the proper officers in making the inspections of quarters, prescribed by the regulations—and they recommend that the attention of the superintendent be specially called to the same, with instructions to see that the regulations in this regard be more faithfully enforced in future.

WM. H. RICHARDSON.
SAMUEL DOWNING.
S. B. GIBBONS.

TO PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

HEAD QUARTERS,
VIRGINIA MIL. INSTITUTE,
June 24, 1859.

R,

FINANCES.

1. *The Virginia Military Institute Account.*
2. *The Quartermaster's Department.*
3. *The Subsistence Department.*
4. *The Building Fund Account.*

1. *The Virginia Military Institute Account* embraces, in its receipts, the annual state appropriation, the pay of the ordnance sergeant, the tuition fees of the pay cadets, the fees for diplomas to graduates, the commission for the safe keeping and disbursement of the deposits of cadets, and the charge for music.

The Virginia military institute account is charged with the pay of the professors, treasurer, ordnance sergeant and musicians, with the support of the *state* cadets, and with contingent expenses for servants, printing, postage, &c., amounting, in the aggregate, and upon the basis of 32 state cadets, to the annual sum of (A) - - - - \$18,750 00

The estimated *receipts* being just sufficient to meet the estimated *charges*, with only \$166 for current contingent expenses, and without one dollar for *extraordinary* contingencies, the balance against the V. M. institute, on the 1st July 1858, was \$1,118 44. This balance

has been increased during the current year, by extraordinary contingencies, \$1,469 8 making the present balance against this account, \$2,584 32. The extraordinary contingencies of the present year embrace the following items:

Allowance to Capt. Crutchfield,	-	-	-	-	175 0
Chemicals for laboratory,	-	-	-	-	650 0
Models for engineering and math. department,	-	-	-	-	382 8
An iron safe for superintendent's office,	-	-	-	-	173 3
Negro man (in part),	-	-	-	-	125 0
					<u>\$1,506 1</u>

The actual receipts of the Va. military institute account exceeded the estimates of last year, by \$796, as follows:

On account of tuition fees,	-	-	-	-	660 0
“ “ commission,	-	-	-	-	46 0
“ “ diplomas,	-	-	-	-	90 0
					<u>\$796 0</u>

The balance against the V. M. institute account is diminished by two debts to the institute—one an interest bearing bond given by D. W. Flowerree for \$800, and the other due by L. L. Stevenson for \$160, in all \$960—making the actual balance against the V. M. institute account \$1,624 32. This excess enabled this account to bear the ordinary current charges above the limited estimate of \$166, and to meet a portion of the extraordinary contingencies.

The probable increase in the *receipts* for tuition, commission and diplomas, for the next year, will discharge the balance now remaining against the Va. military institute account but no additional charge can be borne by it, without incurring *debt*, without assets to meet it.

2. *The Quartermaster's Department* supplies the clothing, fuel, lights, books and washing of the cadets. The *receipts* embrace credits for the amount of goods sold, at an advance of 20 per cent. upon the invoice price of the goods, to cover expenses, and the actual cost of fuel, lights and washing furnished.

The total amount of these receipts for the past year, was (B)	-	-	27,716 7
Goods on hand, as per inventory,	-	-	10,632 3
Balance to the credit of the department, June 1858,	-	-	3,090 0
			<u>Total credits, 41,439 1</u>

The <i>charges</i> against this department embrace the amount paid for goods, fuel, lights and washing, and for house rent and fuel to professors, making an aggregate for the past year, of (B)					- 26,955 12
Existing liabilities (B),	-	-	-	-	12,436 84
					<u>Total debits, 39,391 9</u>
					<u>Balance to the credit of quartermaster's department, \$2,047 1</u>

The credits of the quartermaster's department include all outstanding balances against ex-cadets. These balances are reported by the treasurer as amounting to \$5,395 09, of which sum \$2,368 30 may be regarded as bad debts.

The heavy increase of these balances during the past year is owing to the fact that some members of the 3d class were dismissed about the 1st of October, the accounts of some whom have not yet been settled. They are believed to be good, and steps have been taken to have them closed.

It must be borne in mind that the exhibit in this department is based upon the expectation of sales yet to be made; and although a deduction of 10 per cent is made by the quartermaster to cover losses and the expenses of issue, the statement which he makes is necessarily *fictitious*, and is not actually cash in hand. Still, the deposits of the cadets, for the purchase of their clothing and other necessary articles, are made in advance for 6 months, and thus means are generally on hand to meet the issues as they are made; and these issues are of necessity chiefly made in the 1st quarter of the year, viz: from the 1st of July to 1st October.

Again: the price at which the goods are sold to the cadets by the quartermaster, embraces an advance of 20 per cent. on the invoice price, and this advance is designed not only to cover the expense of issue, but all liabilities for losses and *bad debts*; so that the funds of the institute are in no way embarrassed by losses, for which the quartermaster provides by the charges made on the articles he sells.

An examination into the tailor's department, to which my attention had been called by the acting superintendent, Major Preston, has satisfied me, that under the present arrangement, extravagance in running up private bills on the part of the cadets with the tailors, is encouraged. I would therefore recommend some modification of the present system of tailoring, so that the tailor may receive a fixed annual compensation for his services, instead of paying him allowance by the garment. The subject is respectfully referred to the consideration of the board.

3. <i>The Subsistence Department</i> conducts the mess arrangements of the cadets. Its <i>credits</i> embrace the allowance for the board of the cadets, laborers and servants, and for sales to officers, &c. amounting in the aggregate, for the past year, to the sum of (C)				-	-	-	-	22,511 86
Provisions on hand,				-	-	-	-	1,755 53
				Total credits,				24,267 44

This department is <i>charged</i> with the cost of provisions, furniture, pay of steward, hire of servants, and current and extraordinary expenses, amounting in the aggregate, for the past year, to the sum of (C)				-	-	-	-	25,174 51
				Balance against the department,				<u>\$ 907 07</u>

The operations of the subsistence department during the past year, have been embarrassed by one of those mischances which attend, to a greater or less degree, all messing arrangements, but which are to be expected in so large an establishment as that which provides the mess arrangements of some two hundred persons.

The difficulty of providing a full supply of good butter in winter, has very frequently embarrassed the steward. For a month or two, during each winter, some years ago, butter could not be purchased at home, and we had to resort to meat and molasses as substitutes, thus giving a less wholesome and more expensive diet. Winter before last I tried the expedient of purchasing the Goshen butter from New York; for I considered it indispensable that a full supply of good butter should, at any cost, be secured. This butter proved very good during the winter, and was purchased at prices not exceeding 23 cents per pound delivered at the institute. As estimates had to be made much in advance of the period of

consumption, to insure a full supply, some loss was sustained, from the necessity of keeping some of this butter during the summer months. In the mean time, the supply from the country stores, which had during previous seasons been greatly below our wants, rapidly increased during the last summer, and the amount of butter received under our contracts so rapidly accumulated, that we had to resort to the expedient of packing away for the winter. From some defect in the quality of the butter, or in the process used for preserving it, a loss of about 4,000 pounds was sustained. These losses, with some other drawbacks, have absorbed all the saving during the past year, and leaves a balance against the subsistence department of \$ 907 07. I have now made contracts with the farmers of the county instead of with the country stores, and the butter is to be packed away by them and delivered in the winter in good order, so that the risk falls on them and not upon the subsistence department.

The estimated saving of the subsistence department for the next year will not be less than \$1,800 at the present rates and numbers; and if an increase of the corps of cadets takes place, this amount may be largely increased.

The balance against the subsistence department is exclusive of the property belonging to the department, and which has accumulated from year to year, from its profits, embracing, at their present value,

Silver in use, - - - - -	693 0
One man servant (baker), - - - - -	1,000 0
One horse, - - - - -	100 0
Table furniture and hospital furniture, estimated, - - - - -	2,805 7
	<u>\$ 4,598 7</u>

4. *The Building Fund Account* includes receipts from appropriations for building purposes, and the payments made for the same. As the receipts and expenditures of this fund for the current year have been made chiefly under the superintendence of Major Preston I have simply to present the treasurer's statement, with the amount of outstanding claims.

The total credit of the building fund, including the balance on hand 1st June 1858, and \$ 9,000 drawn by Major Preston from special appropriation, amounts to the sum of - - - - -	\$ 14,635 6
Total expenditures for the year, - - - - -	14,293 1
	<u>Balance to the credit of the building fund, \$ 342 5</u>

The only outstanding claim against this department, is that of R. P. White, amounting at this time, with interest, to about \$ 1,100. This account is herewith presented.

The building fund has been charged during the past year with two items of expenses that were not embraced in the estimates upon which the appropriation was made, viz: for the covering of the superintendent's house with tin, and painting the quarters of Major Williamson and Major Gilham. This fund should therefore be credited with these two items. There are also two items credited to the departments of the institute, viz: \$ 621 79 to the subsistence department, for permanent improvements connected with the mess hall and which the subsistence department was expected to meet, and \$ 700 for the gas arrangements connected with the new wing of the barracks, which it was expected would be met by the receipts of the quartermaster for fuel and lights. These last two items being charged to these departments, respectively, the building fund will be increased \$ 1,321 79; and if the charges for tinning and painting are also credited, the building fund will amount

\$2,500. This will enable us to meet its existing liabilities, and complete the work contemplated under the law. As the arrangements for the supply of water were committed to the board to a committee of their own body, I do not know what progress has been made in the matter. The appropriation of \$6,000 made for this supply, is still undrawn.

In the foregoing exhibit of the financial operations of the institute, it is necessary to bear in mind that the *Virginia military institute account alone is that upon which the current support of the institute depends*. The quartermaster's department account and the subsistence department account embrace the operations of departments which were organized upon the principle of being *self-sustaining*. Although they have enabled us to provide for many necessary wants which the Virginia military institute account did not, and could not meet, the charge, out of the legitimate range of these departments, can be imposed upon them.

It has always been the settled policy of the board, that the supplies of clothing, books, &c. to the cadet, should be made *at cost*, only embracing in the *cost* those charges which might be legitimately embraced under this head. It preserves the institution from all appearance of constituting itself a money making concern in furnishing these supplies, to adhere rigidly to this principle, which the board of visitors have so wisely established, while it enables it to supply those necessities to cadets at rates which are below the current rates in the stores. The attention of the board is called to this subject, that the slightest departure from this principle may be retraced, if it exist.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The departments of instruction embraced in the regulations, under eleven distinct heads, are assigned to six professors, one adjunct professor, and five assistant professors, as follows:

1. *Department of Mathematics*—Col. F. H. Smith, A. M., Professor, Capt. S. Crutchfield, Adjunct Professor, and Lieut. R. Mayo, Assistant Professor.
2. *Department of English and Latin*—Major J. T. L. Preston, A. M., Professor, and Capt. M. B. Hardin and Lt. B. F. Stewart, Assistant Professors.
3. *Department of Engineering, Architecture, Drawing and Geography*—Major Thomas H. Williamson, Professor.
4. *Department of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Infantry Tactics*—Major William Gilham, A. M., Professor, and Capt. M. B. Hardin, Assistant Professor.
5. *Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics*—Major Thomas J. Jackson, Professor.
6. *Department of French Language*—Major R. E. Colston, Professor, and Lieut. B. F. Stewart, Assistant Professor.

The course of instruction in these departments during the past year has not varied materially from the preceding year. The reports of the professors will explain in detail the operations of each of these departments.

The mathematical department devolved, during my absence, upon the adjunct professor, Capt. S. Crutchfield. It has now been nearly ten years since the board, by resolution, expressed the urgent necessity for the establishment of this adjunct professorship. Although the chair has been organized by the appointment of Capt. Crutchfield, and he has most faithfully discharged its duties, he is receiving the salary of a principal assistant

only, viz: \$ 625. It is not to be expected that his services can be retained to the school under these circumstances, long; and I would earnestly press upon the board the necessity of placing this officer, as to salary and position, upon a footing corresponding with the dignity of his office.

The instruction of the classes in the Evidences of Christianity and in the Bible, has been regularly conducted every Sabbath, by Major Preston, Major Gilham and the superintendent.

The attention of the board is again called to the necessity of suitable provision for cavalry and light artillery instruction; and in this connection, I would respectfully refer to so much of my report of last year as relates to this subject.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the cadets, since the semi-annual examination, has been characterized by more than usual attention to duty, and freedom from the application of the disciplinary rules of the institution. The modifications in the existing regulations, suggested at the last meeting of the board, tending to correct abuses in the number and character of excuses of delinquencies, were immediately put into operation, and have been productive of material benefit. This change, in connection with the establishment of a sick call for the surgeon, has tended to remove many of the temptations to neglect and misconduct which had previously existed; and the system now existing will be still further improved, as experience shows the necessity and policy of new regulations.

There is no part of the duty of the superintendent which weighs so heavily upon his mind and heart as that connected with the control and government of the moral conduct of those committed to his charge. No general idea of the wayward and depraved character of the human heart, is at all equal to that which experience of the follies and vices of young men makes known to the conscientious teacher.

The great head master of Rugby school gives utterance to his experience, in the following striking language:

"Undoubtedly this place (Rugby school) and other similar places, which receive us when we have quitted the state of childhood, and before our characters are formed in manhood, do partake somewhat of the character of the wilderness; and it is not unnatural that many should shrink back from them in fear. We see but too often the early beauty of the character sadly marred, its simplicity gone, its confidence chilled, its tenderness hardened; where there was obedience we find murmuring, and self-will, and pride; where there was a true and blameless conversation, we find now something of falsehood, something of profaneness, something of impurity. I can well conceive what it must be to a parent to see his child return from school, for the first time, with the marks of this grievous change upon him. I can well conceive how bitterly he must regret having ever sent him to a place of so much danger; how fondly he must look back to the days of his early innocence. And, if a parent feels thus, what must be our feelings, seeing that this evil has been wrought here? Are we not as those who, when pretending to give a wholesome draught, have mixed the cup with poison? How can we go on upholding a system, the effects of which seem to be so merely mischievous."

My own experience but too painfully confirms these honest and truthful acknowledgments of Dr. Arnold, and I have no doubt the testimony from every school in our land would, if honestly brought out, speak the same verdict.

But this is only one side of the picture. Let Dr. Arnold present the other also, and

now the results as well as the encouragements of faithful effort in leading the young through the wilderness which meets them on the threshold of academic life.

"Believe me," he says, "that such questions must and ought to present themselves to the mind of every thinking man, who is concerned in the management of a school; and I do think that we could not answer them satisfactorily, that our work would absolutely be unendurable, if we did not bear in mind that our eyes should look forward and not backward; *we did not remember that the victory of fallen man is to be sought for, not in innocence, but in tried virtue.* Comparing only the state of a boy after his first half year or year at school with his earlier state as a child, and our reflections on the evil of our system would be better indeed; but when we compare a boy's state after his first half year or year at school, with what it is afterwards; when we see the clouds again clearing off; when we find coarseness again succeeded by delicacy; hardness and selfishness again broken up, and giving place to affection and benevolence; murmuring and self-will exchanged for humility and self-denial; and the profane, or impure or false tongue uttering again only words of truth and purity; and when we see that all these good things are now, by God's grace, rooted in the character; that they have been tried, and grown up amidst the trial; that the knowledge of evil has made them hate it the more and be more aware of it; then we can look upon our calling with patience, and even with thankfulness. We see that the wilderness has been gone through triumphantly and its dangers have hardened and strengthened the traveler for all his remaining pilgrimage."

"For the truth is, that to the knowledge of good and evil are we born; and it must come upon us sooner or later. In the common course of things, it comes about that age with which we are here most concerned. I do not mean that there are not faults in early childhood—we know that there are—but we know also, that with the strength and rapid growth of boyhood, there is a far greater development of these faults, and particularly far less of that submissiveness which belongs naturally to the helplessness of mere childhood. I suppose, that by any extreme care, the period of childhood might be postponed considerably; but still it must end; and the knowledge of good and evil, in its full force, must come. I believe that this must be. I believe that no care can prevent it, and that an extreme attempt at carefulness, whilst it could not keep off the disorder, would weaken the strength of the constitution to bear it." * * * *

- "Ignorance, absence of temptation, the presence of all good impressions, constitute much of the innocence of mere childhood—so beautiful while it lasts—so sure to be soon blighted. It is blighted in the first experience of life, most commonly when a boy first goes to school. Then his mere innocence, which indeed he may be said to have worn rather instinctively than from choice, becomes grievously polluted. It is indeed a discouraging season, the exact image of the ungenial springs of our natural year. But after this there comes, as it were, a second beginning of life, when principle takes the place of innocence; when thought and enquiry awaken; when, out of the mere chaos of boyhood, the elements of the future character of the man begin to appear. Blessed are they for whom the confusion and disarray of their boyish life is quickened into a true life by the moving of the spirit of God! Blessed are they for whom the beginnings of thought and enquiry are the beginnings also of faith and love—when the new character receives, as it is forming, the christian seed, and the man is also a christian. And then this second beginning of life, resting on faith and conscious principle, and not on mere passive innocence, stands sure for the middle and the end."

I feel assured that the experience of Dr. Arnold, as to the results of academic life, under faithful discipline and instruction, has been happily exemplified in the history of this institution, and that the change which he so strikingly depicts, as witnessed in his own pupils, may be traced in the progress of every class that has been subjected to our discip-

line. I too have seen the modesty and the purity of innocence gradually give way in the course of the first year, and changed into the roughness and waywardness and impurity which have marked the character of many a member of the third class. It has been at this critical culminating of the "knowledge of evil," that the discipline of the institution has always been most frequently exercised, and the patient labor of the teacher most earnestly called into requisition. But I too have seen a change take place as the second class year has advanced. There has been a gradual return to the primitive delicacy and purity and truthfulness; and these good qualities have not only matured in the *first class man* during his last year, but they have become "rooted in the character;" the early *habit* of virtue has been replaced by the settled principle of virtue, and the dangers of the "wilderness" which he has triumphantly passed through, have hardened and strengthened him for the pilgrimage of life now lying before him. Look at the class now presenting themselves for the honors of graduation of the institution, and contrast them, as they now appear, with what they were two or three years ago; or contemplate the large second class, and see the characters it now presents, and remember what they were eighteen months ago; and all familiar with them will testify to the accuracy of the statement which I have made.

But we have had more substantial grounds of encouragement still, founded upon considerations which have constituted the essential basis of the virtuous character to which I have referred.

This institution has graduated 330 members, exclusive of the present first class. Of these, 80, or about one-fourth of the whole number, were professors of religion when they graduated; 60 of whom, that is, *three-fourths of all the communicants, and about one-fifth of all the graduates, made their first profession of religion during their cadet life*; and not one graduate (exclusive of the first graduating class, of which I cannot speak positively) has ever left the institution, who was not, at the time of graduation, thoroughly convinced of the divine character of our holy religion. May we not hope that the "second beginning of life" to which Dr. Arnold refers, rested to many of these on faith as well as conscious principle; and that the christian seed received here has been since developed in the formation of many a christian character.

These facts are significant. They not only give encouragement and hope to those who have had, amidst much darkness and many clouds, to struggle on in the laborious duty of teaching and disciplining the young here; but they furnish the most satisfactory evidence of the soundness of the system of discipline which characterizes this institution; and this would be made still more apparent, if an analysis were made of the material of which it is usually composed.

I am thoroughly persuaded that the system of government of a military institution, when combined with careful systematic Bible instruction, furnishes the best possible instrumentality for the awakening and development of religious character. The community of life and sentiment which peculiarly characterizes a military school, furnishes a powerful bond of sympathy for good as well as evil; and no one acquainted with the growth of piety in military life, could have failed to have noticed this. But the minute regulations of a military school, which are so often objected to by some, serve to promote this end in a variety of ways. An eloquent divine (Caird) has said, "that one reason why a sinful man does not understand his error is, that *sin can be truly measured only when it is resisted*. It is impossible to estimate the strength of the principle of evil in the soul, till we begin to struggle with it; and the careless or sinful man—the man who, by supposition, is not striving with, but succumbing to sin, cannot know its force. *So long as evil reigns unopposed within the soul, it will reign, in a great degree, unobserved*. So long as a man passively and thoughtlessly yields his will to the sway of worldly principles or unholy desires and habits, he is in

condition to measure their intensity—scarcely to discover their existence. For, in this, as in many other cases, *resistance is the best measure of force.*”

And a greater teacher than Caird has said, that “by the law is the knowledge of sin.” I had not known lust except the law had said, thou shalt not covet.” The vices, the irregularities, the follies and the errors of the young are brought to light—made manifest to them in the forming period of their lives, by the regulations to which they are subjected, when opportunities and means may be availed of to correct them—and thus the regulation acts as a schoolmaster to discipline such before it is too late. We see the wisdom of this provision in the experience of those families in which the restraints of parental authority are exercised; and while sinful propensities are manifested here, as in all other instances in which *law* operates, the contrast is no less striking as to the results of such a system and of that of unrestrained indulgence. The parent in the latter case scarcely knows or is conscious of his son’s danger. No law restraining him, the misguided youth is *lost* before he or his parents had realized that he was in danger. In the other case, the parent finds opposition and rebellion on the part of the child—a constant disposition to substitute his own for the parent’s will; frequent attempts to escape the penalties of established rules, by evasions or false excuses; but he firmly, yet affectionately enforces respect for his authority; and he enjoys, in after life, the satisfaction of seeing that the beneficial effects of his discipline have been to form the character of his son; and he realizes, in his success, the fulfillment of the divine promise, “*Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*” The training may have exhibited the evil propensities, the wrong tempers of the child, but by and by, when he is old, he will profit by it.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The accompanying report of the surgeon will show that the cadets have enjoyed good health during the past year, and that the instructions given to the superintendent for the supply of a dispensary have been carried out. The attendance of the surgeon at the morning sick calls, has relieved the superintendent, in part, of a most unpleasant duty, and has served to correct some evils which had crept into the school. If modifications are made in existing regulations, corresponding with the general spirit of this arrangement, many abuses may be checked, if not entirely removed. The subject is specially referred to the consideration of the board.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

In obedience to the instructions of the board, the verbal report on scientific education in Europe, which I had the honor to submit at their semi-annual meeting in January last at Richmond, has been written out and printed, and copies of it are herewith presented for their consideration.

Although the general views presented in this special report were fully approved by the board, I was not prepared at the time to mature any plan for giving definite expression to them, and it was considered best to see how far public sentiment might be in harmony with these views, before committing the institution fully to any scheme founded upon them.

I had not expected the response to be so immediate nor so full. Communications which I have received, some of them official, others semi official, all of which will be submitted to the board; the overwhelming list of applicants seeking admission to the privileges of the institution, and the fact that gentlemen of large means and expanded views have been waiting an opportunity to give expression to their beneficence in the endowment of professorships in the school of agriculture, and are at this time looking to this institution as affording the most available facilities for consummating their wishes—these are the grounds

which give the force of demonstration to my convictions, that it is the present duty of the institution to assume a distinct and definite form of organization, in harmony with the general principles of the report to which I have referred.

I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to submit, for the consideration and immediate action of the board, the following project of organization of the Virginia military institute, as a *general scientific school, with three special schools of application, viz: 1. Agriculture. 2. Engineering. 3. Fine Arts.*

Regarding a preparatory course of liberal general education as an essential condition for the successful prosecution of the studies in either of these special schools, I propose that no student be admitted into either of them, unless he shall have passed through the entire course of studies embraced in the 4th and 3d classes of the institute, or stand such an examination before the academic board, as shall demonstrate his proficiency in all the branches of study embraced in the course of the first two years of the institute.

The first two years of academic study, as arranged under our present system, would constitute a common course for the regular graduates of the institute, and for all those who might desire to prosecute, and graduate in the studies of either of the special schools. At the end of the second year, the candidates for regular graduation would proceed on with the course of the 3d and 4th year, as at present arranged for the 2d or 1st classes, while those who desire to graduate in either of the special schools, would take up the particular studies embraced in the specially engaging their attention respectively.

The discipline of the school would require no particular modification—at least, it would be unwise to make any changes experimentally, but leave these to be determined by enlightened experience. No duty now imposed upon the regular cadet in the military organization of the institution would be incompatible with the course of the engineer, agriculturist or artist. On the contrary, the military exercises and discipline, besides the special knowledge acquired to the student, would pre-eminently promote those habits of order, and police and obedience to lawful authority, which are important elements of character for every good and useful citizen, but are specially needed by those who may have the control of operatives, or who may be charged with the management of large interests.

The particular branches of instruction to be embraced in the special schools, might be submitted to the arrangement of the academic board; but for the efficient development of the schools, I consider it indispensable that some division be made of some of the present chairs in the institution; and in addition, two or three new professorships organized, embracing some branches of study not now taught.

The School of Agriculture will demand—

1. A division of the chair of chemistry, &c., and the organization of a chair of *scientific agriculture*, embracing the subjects of natural history and scientific and practical agriculture.
2. The organization of a chair of human physiology and anatomy and veterinary medicine.
3. I propose also the erection of a hall for the establishment of an agricultural museum. This building would embrace convenient apartments for the collection of specimens of seed, plants, wool, roots, fruits, and other agricultural productions—and a hall of forestry, in which specimens of every variety of forest timber might be collected and arranged by proper classification. A room should also be reserved in this building for models of the most approved agricultural implements.

1. I propose the purchase of a farm for experimental and practical purposes.

With these additional means of instruction in the special school of agriculture, this institution would afford facilities to the agriculturist equaled by few institutions of the kind in this or any other country.

For the school of civil engineering: I would propose—

1. A division of the chair of engineering, so as to divide between two professors the duties now manifestly too extensive for one. The class of studies embraced in each professorship might be arranged by the academic board. So much of the course of mechanics as is now taught might legitimately be embraced in the department of natural philosophy, and constituting what might be termed the mechanics of engineering, being included in the new chair proposed to be organized.

2. I propose also the erection of a model and drawing room for the department of civil engineering, and the introduction of suitable models, &c. as shall make this course eminently practical as well as thoroughly scientific. The models procured by me while in Europe, and which I have selected with great care, will exhibit, in part, some of the advantages likely to result from these special arrangements.

With this single additional chair, and these facilities supplied, the school of civil engineering will be organized upon a basis which will tend to elevate the grade of engineers who will leave it, and must tend to increase the reputation of this department of the institution, already reflecting high credit upon it.

For the school of fine arts: I propose the appointment of a professor of fine arts, embracing human and landscape drawing, modeling and architecture. This chair would relieve the present department of drawing from those branches for which there is no time, under the existing arrangements of that department, and leave to it the course of *topography* and *industrial* drawing, as more legitimately connected with the school of engineering. I propose at the same time to transfer the department of architecture to that of fine arts, as there is manifestly too little time for this important branch in the laborious chair to which it is now assigned.

While the school of fine arts, as proposed, looks to the development of mature genius, by giving dignity and honor to the professional education of an *artist*, there is much that is comprehended in this school that would have a direct bearing upon the schools of agriculture and of civil engineering, and which would at the same time exercise an important influence in cultivating the taste of an educated gentleman.

As tending to promote the value and efficiency of all these special schools, I would also propose the organization of a chair of history, political economy and English studies, and the introduction of the study of the Spanish language in connection with that of the French, forming thus a chair of modern languages in the place of that of French alone.

To sum up the main propositions embraced in the above project, it is recommended that the board at once organize—

1. A department of scientific agriculture, with one professor.
2. A department of human physiology, astronomy and veterinary medicine, with one professor.
3. An additional professor of engineering.

4. A department of fine arts, with one professor.
5. A department of history, political economy and English studies, with one professor.
6. The assignment of the Spanish language to the present department of the French language, requiring no additional professor.
7. The erection of a hall as an agricultural museum.
8. The purchase of a farm for experimental and practical agriculture.
9. The erection of a hall for models and drawing in connection with the department of engineering and fine arts.

If the board shall approve of these recommendations, in whole or in part, I then propose that they shall at once proceed to elect the new professors required to fill the new departments they may organize—the appointments to go into effect as soon as the means shall have been provided for their support. The reasons which urge me to press the last recommendation are urgent.

In the first place, as I have already intimated, liberal minded gentlemen of our own or of another state, are at this time contemplating donations to this institution, having in view the founding of two, and perhaps three of the chairs above enumerated. The full organization of the institute upon the plan which I have proposed, or some similar plan, will definitively settle the essential character of the school, and will enable these gentlemen to act understandingly in bestowing their benefactions.

Again: Should my expectations in these respects be realized, I cannot but hope and believe, that these examples of individual beneficence would be suggestive to other gentlemen of wealth and liberality, who may be only waiting for a proper field to give expression to their wishes.

And finally: It must be remembered, that this institution has from its foundation been essentially a self-sustaining one in the support of its professors. It receives but \$1,500 annuity from the Literary fund of the state, as an educational institution, for which a full equivalent is returned in the services rendered by the state cadet graduates, as teachers. Should it be shown to the legislature, that private liberality has come to the aid of this state institution, in order to enable it the better to promote the important interests of agriculture and engineering, a strong argument would be presented for such additional aid from the Literary fund as might sustain at least three of the chairs above enumerated.

To these views I might add, that this institution now has distinguished graduates in at least four of the departments which it is proposed to organize. Young men of talent and cultivation may now be secured, who would most willingly commence a special preparation for the sphere of usefulness to which they might be assigned in their own alma mater, and hold themselves in readiness to enter upon their duties whenever their services should be demanded.

Virginia, too, has at this time one or two young artists, who are making to themselves a national reputation; and it has occurred to me, that perhaps the services of one of them might be secured at once, and without present compensation, for the advantages which this institution might afford in the prosecution of their professional studies.

With reference to the halls for the departments of agriculture and civil engineering, and the purchase of a farm, I do not propose any immediate action, nor indeed any action that

would commit the institute to the expense involved in the recommendation, until means are provided to secure them. The increased receipts of the tuition fund would probably meet the expense of erecting the new halls—and I anticipate, with some confidence, a liberal spirit from among the enlightened citizens of the vicinage, to secure the experimental room.

The scheme embraced in this extended outline, and the special recommendations which have been presented in connection with it, cover important measures; but yet I am persuaded have not moved in advance either of public necessity or of public sentiment. At all events, I have presented my whole plan fully and frankly; and whatever opinion the board may form of it, I am sure they will give it a full, deliberate and honest consideration.

This report closes the second decade since the organization of the institution. It would be ungrateful, indeed, did I not recognize the bountiful providence of God, that has watched over and has sustained it through its infant trials and difficulties, and permits it, at this day, to present so many outward evidences of prosperity. To the same guardian care I would again commit it, and all its interests, while I submit this, my 20th. annual report, to the consideration of the board of visitors.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. SMITH, *Sup't V. M. I.*

COL. PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE,

President of the Board of Visitors.

A

Statement of estimated Annual Receipts and Liabilities of the Virginia Military Institute.

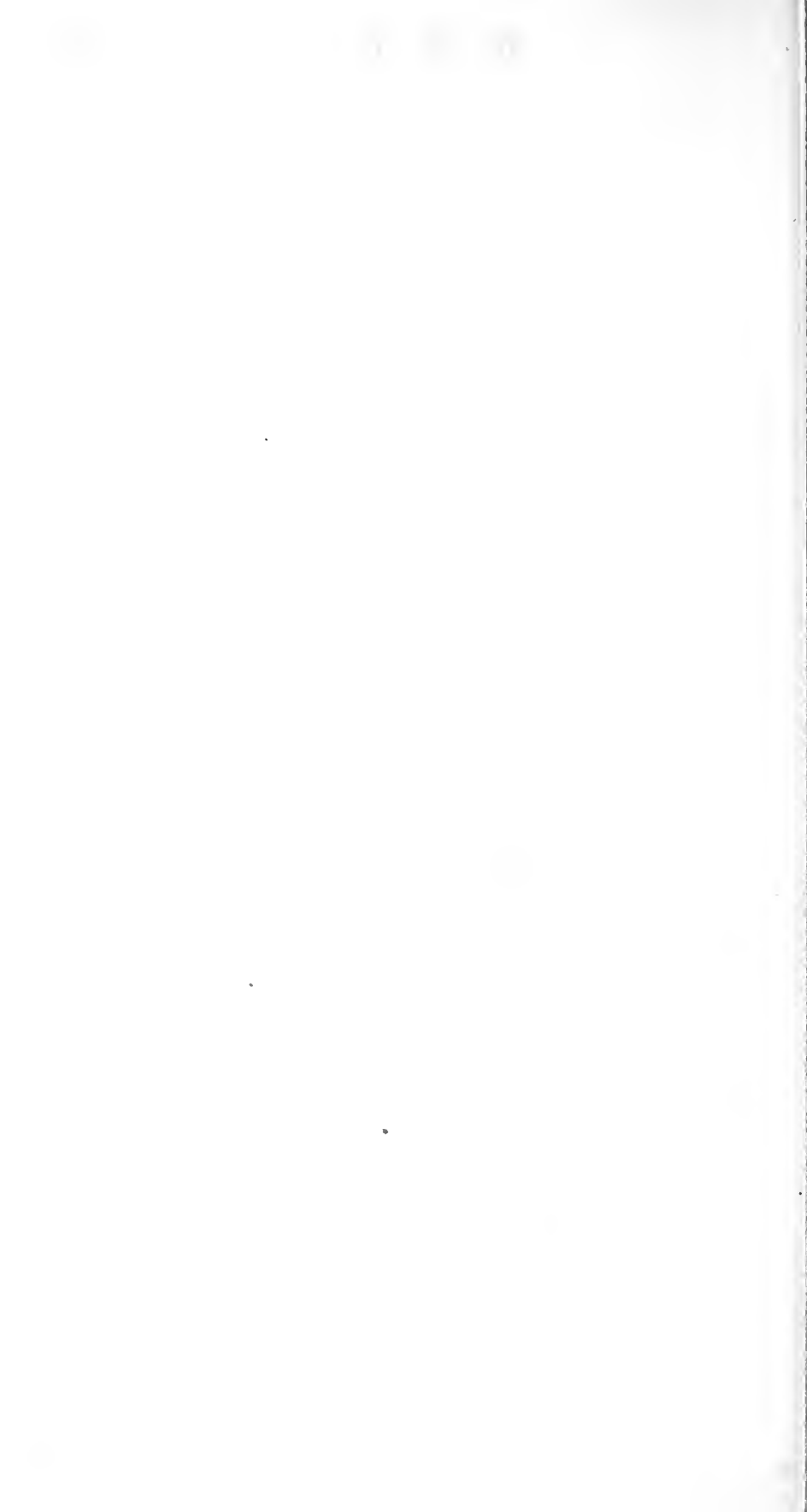
RECEIPTS.

Annual state appropriation,	-	-	-	-	7,710 00
Literary fund appropriation,	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
Tuition fees for 118 pay cadets,	-	-	-	-	7,080 60
Pay of ordnance and quartermaster sergant,	-	-	-	-	360 00
Commission account (estimated),	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Musicians' fund,	-	-	-	-	700 00
Diplomas (estimated),	-	-	-	-	200 00
					<u>\$ 18,750 00</u>

LIABILITIES.

Support of 32 state cadets at \$132,	-	-	-	-	4,224 00
Salaries of superintendent, professors, &c.	-	-	-	-	13,300 00
Pay of ordnance sergeant,	-	-	-	-	360 00
Pay of musicians,	-	-	-	-	700 00
Current contingencies,	-	-	-	-	166 00
					<u>\$ 18,750 00</u>

The current contingencies usually reach some \$ 700 or \$ 800 annually.



B

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

VIRGINIA MIL. INSTITUTE,

June 23, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to present herewith statements of the operations of this department for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. CATLETT,
Q. M. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by Treasurer Virginia Military Institute,

1858.

May 15,	To balance to the credit of quartermaster's department,	-	3,090 05
	To amount of goods furnished cadets for quarter,	-	13,029 64
	To amount refunded by building account,	-	700 00
	To amount of goods furnished cadets on outfit,	-	1,044 08

1859.

Jan'y,	To amount of goods furnished cadets for quarter,	-	5,909 65
Feb'y,	Do. do. cadets on outfit,	-	162 13
May,	Do. do. 1st class,	-	854 13
June,	Do. do. cadets to date,	-	5,984 72
	Do. do. cadets on outfit,	-	32 40

\$ 30,806 80

To balance to the credit of quartermaster's department,

\$ 3,851 68

Statement exhibiting the Condition of the Quartermaster's

1859.

June 30, To W. H. Browne, Philadelphia,	-	-	-	291	54
Johnson, Younger & Otey, Richmond,	-	-	-	12	03
Ginter, Kent & Alvey, do.	-	-	-	4,946	70
Norvill & Waggoner, do.	-	-	-	109	03
Peyton Johnston, do.	-	-	-	200	00
Richardson & Co. do.	-	-	-	121	50
Bacon & Baskerville, do.	-	-	-	1,000	00
Wilson G. Hunt & Co. New York,	-	-	-	676	50
D. Evans & Co. Attleboro',	-	-	-	651	50
McAllister & Co. Philadelphia,	-	-	-	206	08
W. H. Hostmann, do.	-	-	-	42	38
Charles Desilver, do.	-	-	-	64	73
J. M. Smith & Bro. Norfolk,	-	-	-	69	19
Norgrove & Vanderslice, Lexington,	-	-	-	631	13
Robert Campbell, do.	-	-	-	665	76
Geo. A. Baker, do.	-	-	-	157	50
Mr. Maddox, do.	-	-	-	665	00
Mr. Turner, do.	-	-	-	132	75
Mr. Lyle, do.	-	-	-	132	50
Mr. Middleton, do.	-	-	-	281	00
Wm. Kinney, do.	-	-	-	200	00
Mrs. Winn, do.	-	-	-	260	00
Outstanding debts—estimated,	-	-	-	300	00
			Balance,	2,047	07
				<u>\$14,483</u>	<u>99</u>

Department Virginia Military Institute, June 30, 1859.

1859.		
June 30, By net value of available property on hand, as per inventory,		10,632 31
Balance against treasurer V. M. I.	-	3,851 68

\$14,483 99

1859.		
June 30, By balance,	-	\$2,047 07

E. E.

R. H. CATLETT,
Q. M. V. M. I.

*Statement of Balances due by Ex-Cadets on the Books of the Treasurer Virginia
Military Institute, June 30th, 1859.*

E. L. Archer,	-	70 10	J. W. Hill,	-	88 1
J. W. Baldwin,	-	28 26	R. J. W. Love,	-	41 9
E. T. Bridges,	-	81 27	C. Dixon,	-	10 5
J. Byrd,	-	42 01	J. F. Piggott,	-	23 2
R. T. Daniel,	-	76 48	T. Pollard,	-	52 4
A. B. Dudley,	-	54 09	G. H. Toole,	-	28 7
F. M. Fortney,	-	70 00	J. Q. Richardson,	-	135 5
J. Giles,	-	32 73	J. E. Ficklin,	-	96 2
G. Gray,	-	121 70	J. L. Cross,	-	34 7
H. Kerr,	-	79 36	T. Halcomb,	-	53 9
S. D. Kennedy,	-	12 56	J. Perkins,	-	81 6
W. S. Parran,	-	25 51	R. Tyler,	-	8 7
W. S. Van Doren,	-	164 57	B. E. Smith,	-	46 2
G. Waddill,	-	37 51	W. G. Anderson,	-	199 1
E. Wall,	-	17 50	J. S. Ashton,	-	235 8
E. Wallazz,	-	79 00	R. S. Blair,	-	394 6
J. E. Jordan,	-	50 00	M. P. Deyerle,	-	148 8
W. D. Coleman,	-	354 42	J. E. Heath,	-	164 9
J. F. Alexander,	-	12 00	F. T. Hill,	-	85 5
D. S. Hounshell,	-	48 88	F. D. Hume,	-	16 7
E. A. Langhorne,	-	41 18	S. P. Kerr,	-	196 5
A. Lewis,	-	19 13	R. S. Kinney,	-	36 4
C. P. Rumbough,	-	279 06	D. E. Marable,	-	53 4
W. A. Thompson,	-	52 09	J. D. McCabe,	-	90 3
M. T. Wheatley,	-	46 36	E. K. Otey,	-	125 8
A. Rowe,	-	19 68	J. H. Trent,	-	102 6
C. C. Burks,	-	59 20	N. C. Wilson,	-	11 3
S. H. Austin,	-	21 35	J. C. Deane,	-	89 0
D. McBrowne,	-	135 34	J. H. Deans,	-	56 7
M. Gouldin,	-	204 74			
					<u>\$ 5.096 78</u>

C

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT V. M. I.
June 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to present herewith, statements of the operations for the past 13 months, and present condition of this department.

This exhibit shows an unusual and large deficit. The causes leading to this are mainly attributable to 1st, a diminution by \$2,605 14 in the amount received for board, compared with that of last year, while the department, in the expectation of the same receipts, was under the same organization; and secondly, contracts were made early in the year, as usual, for the supply of butter. The season being very favorable, a largely increased amount was received from the parties. It was then thought best, as much difficulty had heretofore been experienced in furnishing an adequate supply in the winter and spring months, to pack away the surplus in brine for consumption, during the period of scarcity. Accordingly, some 4,000 pounds were thus treated, and securely coopered in proper vessels—but this experiment, I regret to say, failed entirely, and, with 2,615 pounds Goshen butter, procured from the north, at an expense of \$732 20, and which remained over, was found, upon opening, to be, in many vessels, entirely unfit for use, except in a very limited degree, for cooking purposes, and the remainder in such condition as to require it to be sold at very low rates, thereby entailing a heavy loss.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. T. GIBBS,
*Com'y Sub. V. M. I.*COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Dr.—*Current Expenses of the Subsistence Department Virginia*

1858.					
May 1,	To provisions on hand,	.	.	.	2,376
1859.					
June 1,	provisions purchased during year,	-	-	-	18,281
	salary of commissary, hire of cooks, waiters, &c.	-	-	-	2,122
	washing,	-	-	-	146
	tin ware, and repairs of same,	-	-	-	20
	freight, drayage, toll, &c.	-	-	-	340
	carpentry, blacksmithing, repairs, &c.	-	-	-	216
	furniture, crockery, glass, &c.	-	-	-	118
	oil, candles, brooms, &c.	-	-	-	108
	wood,	-	-	-	315
	forage for horses,	-	-	-	175
	ice for 1859,	-	-	-	75
	gas,	-	-	-	100
	sundries, per statement,	-	-	-	777

\$ 25 174 5

Military Institute for the year ending June 1859.—Cr.

1859					
ne, By board of cadets, -	-	-	-	16,504 63	
less, board refunded,	-	-	-	311 35	
				<u> </u>	16,193 28
estimate for May 1858,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
board of visitors, -	-	-	-	-	522 50
board of visitors, due by,	-	-	-	-	17 50
board of officers and others, and sales of provisions,	-	-	-	-	2,766 63
sales of flour barrels,	-	-	-	-	27 00
sales of tallow and grease,	-	-	-	-	133 49
sales of pork, -	-	-	-	-	229 87
breakages refunded,	-	-	-	-	62 52
hospital charges, -	-	-	-	-	485 47
horse feed, -	-	-	-	-	147 00
amount deducted from contractor,	-	-	-	-	18 50
sundries sold, per statement, -	-	-	-	-	286 31
provisions, &c on hand, -	-	-	-	-	1,755 58
amount refunded by building fund,	-	-	-	-	621 79
balance, -	-	-	-	-	907 07
					<u> </u>
					<u>\$ 25 174 51</u>

E. & O. E.

JNO. T. GIBBS.

Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,

Supt. V. M. I.

DR.—Subsistence Department Virginia Military Institute.

1858.			
May,	To board refunded,	"	67 83
	To cash paid by treasurer,	"	553 04
June,	"	"	620 8
July,	"	"	984 0
Aug.	"	"	3,286 8
Sept.	"	"	2,231 9
Oct.	"	"	290 3
Nov.	To board refunded,	"	44 00
	To credit to cadet Lewis,	"	381 51
Dec.	To board refunded,	"	49 25
	To cash paid by treasurer,	"	4,953 23
			5,002 4
1859.			
Jan.	"	"	2,235 6
Feb.	To board refunded,	"	52 07
	To cash paid by treasurer,	"	1,014 75
March,	"	"	1,066 8
April,	"	"	1,455 2
May,	"	"	1,108 5
	To board refunded,	"	1,231 7
June 1,	To balance,	"	68 2
			3,261 1
			\$25,430 5

An account with Treasurer Virginia Military Institute.—CR.

1858.				
May 1,	By balance, per last report,	-	-	4,885 27
July,	By board of visitors,	-	-	522 50
	cadets,	-	-	7,763 20
	"	-	-	6 97
1859.				
Jan.	By board of cadets,	-	-	8,609 80
	"	-	-	45 83
	By quartermaster's department,	-	-	1,890 87
	By Virginia military institute,	-	-	797 00
	By building fund,	-	-	287 23
	"	-	-	621 79

\$25,430 51

E. & O. E.

JOHN T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Dr.—Statement exhibiting Condition of Subsistence

1859.

June 1, To amount of outstanding claims, viz:

Norvell & Waggoner,	-	-	-	73 91
Kinnear & Lyle,	-	-	-	14 10
W. W. Perry & Co.	-	-	-	37 64
J. Gibson,	-	-	-	81 35
Jas. Maddox,	-	-	-	1,328 66
Switzer & Heilbroner,	-	-	-	75 00
Jas. Compton & Son,	-	-	-	51 36
J. T. McCrum & Co.	-	-	-	24 01
Hopkins & Campbell,	-	-	-	76 89
Dixon & Lackey,	-	-	-	111 17
J. & I. Pongue & Co. (est'd),	-	-	-	324 00
D. Hileman,	-	-	-	165 29
D. Lowman,	-	-	-	251 50
J. McCarthy,	-	-	-	180 00
G. Sumner,	-	-	-	85 33
Bacon & Baskerville,	-	-	-	2,776 10
J. M. Pettigrew,	-	-	-	11 59
A. Zollman,	-	-	-	36 92
John Trevey,	-	-	-	162 00
M. Umbles,	-	-	-	57 00

\$ 5,923 82

Department Virginia Military Institute, June 1859.—CR.

1859.					3,261 17
June 1, By balance in treasury,	-	-	-	-	1,755 58
By provisions, &c. on hand,	-	-	-	-	907 07
By balance,	-	-	-	-	

\$ 5 923 82

E. & O. E.

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Table exhibiting the Average Cost of Subsistence of each Cadet for the year ending June 1859.

MONTH.	Average.	MONTH.	Average.
1858—July, - - -	\$11 81	1859—January, - -	\$ 10 31
August, - - -	10 91	February, - - -	10 31
September, - - -	9 19	March, - - -	10 28
October, - - -	9 91	April, - - -	10 43
November, - - -	9 91	May, - - -	10 36
December, - - -	10 01	June (est'd). - -	10 36

Monthly average, \$ 10 23.

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

statement exhibiting the aggregate amount of the principal Articles of Provisions consumed in the Mess Hall for the past five years, together with the per capita consumption.

		Bacon—lbs.	Beef—lbs.	Butter—lbs.	Coffee—lbs.	Corn meal—bushels.	Flour—bbls.	Milk—galls.	Molasses—galls.	Sugar, B.—lbs.	Sugar, W.—lbs.
1854 and 1855.											
Aggregate,	-	5097	38766	8536	311	503	244	5782	412	10393	2006
Monthly average,	-	425	3231	711	259	42	20	482	34	864	167
Per capita consumption, 139 persons,	-	3.06	23.24	5.11	1.86	.30	28.20	3.46	24	6.21	1.20
1855 and 1856.											
Aggregate,	-	3382	44607	8286	2710	526½	239	5930	453	11499	1667
Monthly average,	-	282	3717	690	226	44	19½	494	38	958	139
Per capita consumption, 136 persons,	-	2.07	27.33	5.07	1.60	.32	28.46	3.63	.28	7.04	1.02
1856 and 1857.											
Aggregate,	-	6775	45408	9807	3077	548	257	7140	537	12593	2529
Monthly average,	-	564	3784	817	256	45	21½	595	45	1049	211
Per capita consumption, 152 persons,	-	3.71	24.89	6.37	1.68	.29	27.61	3.91	.29	6.90	1.39
1857 and 1858.											
Aggregate,	-	6636	52775	13515	3219	544	291	7844	548	13802	2649
Monthly average,	-	553	4381	1126	268	45	24	653	45	1150	220
Per capita consumption, 163 persons,	-	3.33	26.87	6.91	1.64	.27	28.83	4.62	.27	7.05	1.35
1858 and 1859.											
Aggregate,	-	5038	50114	14356	3160	477	279	7482	633½	15070	2594
Monthly average,	-	420	4193	1195	263	40	23	624	53	1255	215
Per capita consumption, 149 persons,	-	2.81	28.14	8.02	1.76	.27	30.25	4.18	.36	8.42	1.44

Table exhibiting the Comparative Cost of Provisions, at the Prices paid in April 1850 and 1859.

ARTICLES.	COST 1850.	COST 1859.
4 bushels apples, - -	75 cents per bushel, - 3 00	\$1 per bushel, - 4 00
800 lbs. bacon, - -	9 cents per pound, - 72 00	12½ cents per pound, - 100 00
4352 lbs. beef, - -	4½ cents per pound, - 195 84	6½ cents per pound, - 282 00
200 lbs. butter, - -	1s. per pound, - 33 33	28 cents per pound, - 56 00
800 lbs. " - -	9d. per pound, - 100 00	20 cents per pound, - 160 00
10 lbs. candles, - -	28 cents per pound, - 2 80	25 cents per pound, - 2 50
270 lbs. coffee, - -	10 cents per pound, - 27 00	14 cents per pound, - 37 80
27½ bushels corn meal, - -	40 cents per bushel, - 11 10	55 cents per bushel, - 15 19
500 dozen eggs, - -	8½ cents per dozen, - 31 33	10 cents per dozen, - 50 00
28 bbls. flour, - -	\$4 per barrel, - 112 00	\$6 50 per barrel, - 182 00
1 lb. ginger, - -	- - - 25	- - -
100 lbs. lard, - -	10 cents per pound, - 10 00	14 cents per pound, - 14 00
617 galls. milk, - -	9d. per gallon, - 77 12	- - - 77 12
81½ galls. molasses, - -	40 cents per gallon, - 32 60	50 cents per gallon, - 40 88
2 lbs. mustard, - -	50 cents per pound, - 1 00	40 cents per pound, - 40 00
5 lbs. pepper, - -	9d. per pound, - 62	- - -
34 bushels potatoes, - -	35 cents per bushel, - 11 90	75 cents per bushel, - 25 50
140 lbs. rice, - -	6 cents per pound, - 8 40	- - - 8 40
1289 lbs. sugar, br. - -	8 cents per pound, - 103 12	10½ cents per pound, - 135 56
210 lbs. " wh. - -	11 cents per pound, - 23 10	12½ cents per pound, - 25 88
8 lbs tea, - -	\$1 08 per pound, - 8 64	90 cents per pound, - 7 20
10 cords wood, - -	\$2 50 per cord, - 25 00	- - - 25 00
	<u>\$890 15</u>	<u>1250 890</u>
		<u>\$360</u>

Difference in favor of 1850 (showing an advance of 40½ per cent.),

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Snp. V. M. E.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

In account with R. H. CATLETT, Treasurer.

Dr.

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep	Subsistence Department	Building Account.
May 1858.	-	1118 44			
Balance, as per last annual report,	-				
To amount paid:					
G. Hunt & Co. -	1	-	2293 28		
Adams, -	2	-	-	77 62	
M. Dold, -	3	80 00	-		
of Cameron, -	4	-	-	100 00	
Irs. Jordan, -	5	-	-	28 28	
Messrs Pegram & Co. -	6	-	184 61	-	6352 10
Lexington savings institution,	7	-	-	-	
June.					
Mr. Gibbs, -	8	-	-	50 00	
Mr. Shaner, -	9	-	99 00	20 00	12 96
Do. -	10	-	160 88		
Mr S. F. Jordan, -	11	-	37 40		
Do. Birmingham, -	12	20 00			
Winchester Republican, -	13	5 00			
Mr Wright, -	14	-	6 00		
Mr. Steele, for Almond, -	15	-	-	45 00	
Merry McCarthy, -	16	-	-	20 00	
Musician Staples, -	17	60 00	-		
Mr Davidson, for Almond, -	18	-	-	624 00	
Mr. Almond, -	19	-	-	225 00	
Mrs. Wion, -	20	-	230 00		
Wm. Kinney, -	21	-	40 00		
C. E. Deaver, -	22	-	200 00		
Mr. Myers, for Davies & Jones, -	23	-	557 54		
Cadet Reid, on ball account, -	24	-	84 00		
Messrs. Laidley & Robinson, -	25	26 97			
Mr. Bohn, -	26	-	100 00		
Messrs. Richardson & Co. -	27	-	1354 21		
Adams' Express Co. -	28	-	19 75		
Cadet Noff, -	29	-	8 00		
Lt. Bargamin, -	30	41 00			
Volant, for band, -	31	-	350 00		
Mr. Fagan, -	32	-	-	10 00	
Messrs. Ginter & Alvey, -	33	-	330 31		
W. H. Kahle, -	34	-	34 50		
John T. Gibbs, -	35	-	-	400 00	
Messrs. Adams & Webb, -	36	-	7 68	20 60	
Mr. Hoilman, -	37	-	-	275 63	
William Waiz, -	38	-	5 83	126 50	
Musician Crocken, -	39	115 30			
Mrs. Winn, -	40	-	127 77		
Musician Banker, -	41	46 29			
Wm. Kinney, -	42	-	94 70		
Mr. Senseney, -	43	19 16	19 67	14 00	
Messrs. D. Evans & Co. -	44	-	292 00		
Mr. Norgrove, -	45	-	-	136 00	
Dixon & Lackey, -	46	-	-	428 74	
Messrs. Poagne & Co. -	47	-	-	549 20	
Mr. Adams, -	48	-	-	25 00	
Messrs. Switzer & Co. -	49	-	-	62 34	

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
To amount paid:					
Mr. C. E. Deaver, -	50	-	174 12		
Messrs. Gny & Patton, -	51	-	238 20		
C. Hoyt, -	52	-	-	32 79	
Henry Brown, -	53	-	14 66		
Mr. Gibson, -	54	-	-	157 93	
Mr. Turner, -	55	-	66 00		
Mr. Trevy, -	56	-	-	283 00	
Mr. Gibbs, -	57	-	-	272 47	
Messrs. Norgrove & Vanderslice, -	58	-	618 97		
Sergt. Hempsey, -	59	514 00	-		
Major Colston, house rent, &c. -	60	-	151 59		
Mr. Lamb, -	61	-	-	-	60 00
Mr. G. J. Sumner, -	62	-	-	192 12	
C. Birmingham, -	63	40 00	-		
Robert Campbell, -	64	-	519 75		
Messrs. Smith & Finks, -	65	6 00	-		
Col. Smith, salary, -	66	50 00	-		
Major Jackson, house rent, &c. -	67	-	174 00		
R. E. Beeton, -	68	-	26 05		
Mr. Hutcheson, -	69	4 75	22 20		
R. H. Catlett, -	70	-	100 00		
Mr. Bergiss, -	71	-	-	-	5 00
Messrs. G. & A. Bargamin, -	72	-	-	-	152 50
Mr. Almond, -	73	-	-	270 00	
Mr. Morgan, -	74	-	-	30 50	
Mr. Sterrett, -	75	-	155 00		
Mr. Teaford, -	76	-	-	680 00	
Nancy Birmingham, -	77	-	21 93		
Major Williamson, -	78	-	-	-	132 30
Mr. Bowyer, -	79	-	-	-	50 00
Lt. Lane, -	80	41 66	-	-	
Mr. McLaughlin, for Kelso, -	81	-	-	-	70 40
Col. Smith, -	82	116 66	-		
G. W. Shields, -	83	-	52 36		
Mr. Sutherland, -	84	-	10 00		
Sewing society, -	85	-	24 25		
Major Gilham, -	86	50 00	-		
Mr. Miller, -	87	-	-	9 33	
Mr. Gillock, -	88	-	141 66		
Davy Banister, -	89	9 00	-		
Mr. Massie, -	90	19 50	-	84 00	
Henry Brown, -	91	-	-	98 21	
J. D. Davidson, -	92	-	6 00		
Musician Staples, -	93	60 00	-		
G. W. Adams, -	94	13 50	-		
Wm. Kinney, -	95	-	100 00		
Fenton & Co. -	96	176 25	-		
Geo. A. Baker, -	97	-	-	40 85	
Jerry Sullivan, -	98	-	-	-	8 00
Messrs. Burton & Greenhow, -	99	-	-	92 45	
R. H. Catlett, -	100	-	60 00		
R. Johnson, -	101	-	-	-	35 00
Mr. Zullman, -	102	-	-	14 70	
Dr. Payne, -	103	-	20 85	6 00	
W. Henderson, -	104	-	-	30 00	
W. M. Harrison, -	105	-	-	115 27	
Mr. Kinney, -	106	-	-	40 19	
J. G. Wright, -	107	-	-	-	210 00
D. B. Jordan, -	108	-	-	5 00	7 00
Mr. Almond, -	109	-	-	1695 89	
September.					
Major Williamson, for hands, -	110	-	-	-	223 35
do. do. -	111	-	-	-	50 00

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
To amount paid:					
Birmingham, -	112	-	-	-	40 00
B. Shaner, -	113	-	380 00	15 60	
W. Barclay, -	114	20 00	-	-	
Jams' Express Co. -	115	-	18 50	-	
Charles Desilver, -	116	-	805 95	-	
Messrs. Norgrove & Vanderslice, -	117	-	374 83	-	
H. Catlett, -	118	-	17 50	-	
Messrs. Norgrove & Vanderslice, -	119	-	83 62	-	
Major Williamson, for hands, -	120	-	-	-	51 85
Wm. Kinney, -	121	-	6 75	-	
W. Lusk, -	122	-	-	-	49 43
Messrs. Bullock & Crenshaw, -	123	300 00	-	-	
W. Middleton, -	124	3 00	-	-	
W. Lindsay, -	125	-	-	-	3 12
Messrs. Farrol & Co. -	126	173 36	-	-	
W. Johnson, -	127	-	-	-	40 00
W. A. Baker, -	128	-	475 96	-	
W. A. Baker, -	129	-	52 70	-	
W. A. Baker, -	130	-	63 99	-	
W. W. Button, -	131	5 00	-	-	
Capt. L. B. Williams, -	132	130 20	-	-	
L. W. Reid, -	133	62 50	-	-	
Birmingham, -	134	-	-	-	16 00
W. E. L. Graham, -	135	-	-	75 00	
Messrs. Compton & Son, -	136	-	27 29	71 91	119 90
W. Flintz, -	137	-	-	-	30 00
N. Rhodes, -	138	3 62	-	35 91	5 00
Messrs. Dixon & Lackey, -	139	-	-	91 92	
W. Smith, -	140	333 33	-	-	
W. H. Locker, -	141	-	-	-	119 00
W. A. Lewis, -	142	-	-	200 00	
W. A. Lewis, -	143	-	60 95	1195 76	
Do. -	144	-	-	66 00	
Do. -	145	-	179 38	-	1321 79
Board of state cadets to January '59, October. -	"	1866 97	-	-	
Major Williamson, for hands, -	146	-	-	-	450 00
" Preston, sal. to October, -	147	300 00	-	-	
" Gilham, -	148	300 00	-	-	
" Williamson, -	149	300 00	-	-	
" Jackson, sal. to 1st October, -	150	500 00	-	-	
" Colston, -	151	300 00	-	-	
Capt. Crutchfield, -	152	156 25	-	-	
W. A. Edgar, -	153	125 00	-	-	
W. A. Hardin, -	"	125 00	-	-	
W. H. Catlett, -	154	-	175 00	-	
W. R. Bull, -	"	-	100 00	-	
W. H. Maddox, -	155	-	-	4 90	62 50
Messrs. Kinnear & Lyle, -	156	-	-	755 26	
W. Perry, -	157	-	-	219 22	
Mrs. Letcher, -	158	-	-	20 00	
Mrs. Winn, -	159	-	187 36	-	
W. Teaford, -	160	-	-	335 91	
W. S. R. Smith, -	161	-	94 50	-	
W. P. Campbell & Co. -	162	-	5 63	133 83	
W. Russell, -	163	-	-	-	774 47
Messrs. Norgrove & Vanderslice, -	164	-	193 63	-	
W. White, -	165	-	-	-	105 00
McCrum & Co. -	166	41 32	7 87	40 11	
Major Williamson, -	167	100 00	-	-	180 00
W. Turner, -	168	-	44 00	-	
W. Gilman, for Russell, -	169	-	-	-	40 00
Musician Crocken, -	170	43 00	-	-	

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
To amount paid:					
Mr. Gibbs, -	171	-	-	206 57	
John S. Cummings, -	172	-	-	-	100 0
Mr. McCampbell, -	173	-	-	120 60	
A. B. Davidson, -	174	-	370 40	-	
Mrs. Staples, -	175	-	6 50	-	
Musician Staples, -	"	66 75	-	-	
John Kerr, -	176	-	-	17 00	
D. Hoilman, -	177	-	-	214 70	
Musician Bancher, -	178	47 20	-	-	
Major Williamson, for hands, -	179	-	-	-	109 3
Nancy Birmingham, -	180	-	4 50	-	4 5
P. B. Plunkett, -	181	42 56	-	-	
J. M. Pettigrew, -	182	-	200 00	-	
Henry Teaford, -	183	-	-	44 00	
Ro. Campbell, -	184	-	50 00	-	
G. W. Shields, -	185	-	-	-	365 7
Messrs. Fisher & Winston, -	186	-	-	-	55 5
Dr. Alexander, -	187	-	-	113 50	
November.					
William Wallace, -	188	-	-	-	274 3
Major Williamson, -	189	-	-	-	208 0
C. Birmingham, -	190	-	-	-	40 0
Col. Smith, -	191	166 66	-	-	
E. Byer, -	192	28 00	-	-	
Major Preston, -	"	23 00	-	-	
Dr. Maddox, -	193	-	250 00	-	
Adams & Webb, -	194	-	-	-	163 3
Major Preston, -	"	81 67	-	-	
Mr. Catlett, -	195	-	15 00	-	
Mr. Turner, -	196	-	55 00	-	
Lt. Stewart, -	197	75 00	-	-	
Mr. Bohn, -	198	30 00	147 00	-	
Stratton & Bros. -	199	-	347 37	-	
Mr. Gillman, -	200	-	-	-	20 0
Mr. Russell, -	201	-	-	-	37 1
Adams & Co.'s express, -	202	-	22 75	-	
Reilly & Caffry, -	203	-	414 50	-	
Lt. Mayo, -	204	75 00	-	-	
December.					
Major Preston, -	205	10 50	-	-	
Major Williamson, -	206	-	-	-	206 3
Mr. Wright, -	207	-	-	-	175 0
Adams & Webb, -	208	-	-	-	158 5
Mr. Maddox, -	209	-	-	500 00	
Col. Cameron, -	210	10 00	-	15 00	
Col. Smith, -	211	166 66	-	-	
Mr. Charlton, -	212	-	-	-	5 50
Do. -	213	-	-	-	50 00
Mr. McCorkle, -	214	-	35 00	72 00	
Wm. Kinney, -	215	-	150 00	-	
Mr. Charlton, -	216	18 83	-	-	217 50
Musician Staples, -	217	47 29	-	-	
Mr. Swink, -	218	-	-	-	5 00
J. F. Luhne, -	219	29 33	-	-	
Major Preston, -	220	50 00	-	-	
Mr. Turner, -	221	-	44 00	6 00	
R. H. Catlett, -	222	-	200 00	-	
Messrs. Bullock & Crenshaw, -	223	350 00	-	-	
Messrs. Bacon & Baskerville, -	224	-	-	2717 30	
Mr. Goul, -	225	-	-	18 20	
Major Williamson, -	226	-	-	-	145 90
Lt. Mayo, -	227	75 00	-	-	
Mr. Wright, -	228	-	-	-	35 00

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
To amount paid:					
Vm. Flint, -	229	-	-	-	40 15
Servants, -	230	-	25 00	-	-
. & J. Poague & Co. -	231	-	-	435 73	-
Dr. Estill, -	232	-	-	150 00	-
C. Birmingham, -	233	-	-	-	60 00
Dr. Leyburn, -	234	-	110 00	-	-
Sam'l Dold, -	235	-	-	39 00	-
Servant John, -	236	-	20 00	-	-
Capt. Crutchfield, -	238	156 25	-	-	-
Bacon & Baskerville, -	239	-	-	1000 00	-
January 1859.					
Mr. Moore, -	240	10 00	-	-	-
Major Jackson, -	241	450 00	120 00	-	-
Wm. Kinney, -	242	-	100 00	-	-
Major Williamson, -	243	300 00	-	-	-
Major Preston, -	244	400 00	-	-	-
Capt. Edgar, -	245	156 25	-	-	-
Capt. Hardin, -	"	125 00	-	-	-
Lt. Stewart, -	"	50 00	-	-	-
Bearer, for hauling, -	246	-	30 00	-	-
Mr. Bull, -	247	-	127 00	-	-
Mrs. Winn, -	248	-	300 00	-	-
Mr. Maddox, -	249	-	-	1000 00	-
J. M. Adams, -	250	-	125 00	-	-
Major Gilham, -	251	525 00	-	-	-
C. H. Locker, -	252	-	-	-	21 00
Mr. McLaughlin, for Ruff, -	253	-	-	125 00	-
Dr. A. Graham, -	254	-	-	41 15	-
Col. Smith, salary to January, -	255	416 66	-	-	-
R. H. Figgatt, -	256	11 25	-	9 96	92 19
Mr. Woltz, -	257	2 34	-	-	-
Major Colston, -	"	450 00	-	-	-
Messrs. Norgrove & Vanderslice, -	258	-	606 64	-	-
Houghawout & Cease, -	259	-	28 57	62 62	-
Horstmann, Bros. & Co. -	260	-	239 50	-	-
Mr. Booker, -	261	-	2 50	-	-
P. Johnston & Bro. -	262	-	484 54	-	-
Geo. J. Sumner, -	263	-	185 86	-	-
John T. Gibbs, -	264	-	-	496 89	-
Musician Crocken, -	265	49 92	7 19	-	-
Musician Banker, -	266	47 86	-	-	-
R. Campbell, -	267	-	200 00	-	-
Mr. Lowman, -	268	-	-	500 00	-
February 1859.					
Sundries, -	269	-	-	274 75	-
Board of state cadets to July, -	270	1991 76	-	-	-
Sundries, -	271	-	220 60	-	-
Cadet McCabe, -	272	-	23 50	-	-
J. H. Hutcheson, -	273	-	58 43	-	21 56
Major Williamson, -	274	-	-	-	11 25
R. H. Catlett, -	275	-	110 00	-	-
Mr. McChesney, -	276	-	-	46 87	-
J. W. Lindsay, -	277	47 20	-	-	-
W. G. Hunt & Co. -	278	-	1492 43	-	-
Laborers, -	279	-	-	-	68 25
E. Echols, -	280	-	21 93	-	-
Musician Staples, -	281	47 26	-	-	-
McFarlane & Fergusson, -	282	103 25	-	-	-
W. H. Kahle, -	283	-	64 25	-	-
Mr. McLaughlin, for Kelso, -	284	-	-	-	23 60
Col. Smith, -	285	-	-	75 00	-
J. W. Massie, -	286	-	-	75 00	-
Mr. Trevy, -	287	-	-	150 10	-

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
To amount paid:					
Mr. Trevy,	287	-	-	20 62	
John W. Barclay,	288	-	58 35		
Bacon & Lewis,	289	-	3 25	-	2 0
D. Hileman,	290	-	-	229 62	
Wm. White,	291	125 00	-		
C. Adams & Co.	292	-	-	375 04	
C. Desilver,	293	-	828 21		
S. W. Lyle,	294	-	462 25		
Do.	"	-	-	42 50	
March.					
John W. Abraham,	295	-	12 86		
R. Hawkins,	296	-	10 75		
Adams' Express Co.	297	-	10 12		
C. Birmingham,	298	-	-	-	30 0
Dr. Alexander,	299	-	-	183 10	
Guy & Patton,	300	-	105 43	116 57	
John Gibson,	301	-	-	506 49	
Mr. Maddox,	302	-	-	250 00	
Hopkins & Campbell,	303	29 91	12 13	51 52	10 0
R. H. Catlett,	304	-	50 00		
Servants,	305	-	14 25		
Capt. Crutchfield,	306	175 00			
H. Bossange, &c.	307	300 00	183 00		
P. Bossange,	308	-	57 28		
Mr. Almond,	309	-	-	294 10	
Messrs. Compton & Son,	310	12 07	61 93	23 46	94 3
Robert Campbell,	311	-	313 75		
Major Jackson,	312	300 00			
R. H. Catlett,	313	-	112 66		
V. Barnes,	314	7 00			
Mr. Swink,	315	-	8 87		
Major Williamson,	316	300 00			
April.					
Laborers,	317	-	-	-	131 5
H. Henderson,	318	15 00			
Capt. Crutchfield,	319	156 25			
Capt. Hardin,	"	125 00			
Lt. Stewart,	"	125 00			
Lt. Mayo,	"	125 00			
Mr. Bull,	"	-	100 00		
Col. Smith,	320	500 00			
Major Colston,	321	248 65			
Major Gilham,	322	137 64			
Mrs. Winn,	323	-	342 00		
Kinnear & Lyle,	324	-	-	207 22	
Wm. Kinney,	325	-	70 83		
Mr. Swink,	326	-	15 00		
Musician Banker,	327	54 36			
J. P. McCrum & Co.	328	-	-	-	154 8
R. Hawkins,	329	-	20 25		
Mrs. McChesney,	330	-	-	42 00	
Musician Staples,	331	58 45			
Messrs. Tangny & Grieb,	332	-	48 77		
Geo. A. Baker,	333	-	192 25		
Messrs. Norgrove & Vanderslice,	334	-	441 50		
R. Cowan,	335	15 00			
Major Preston,	"	7 00			
W. W. Perry & Co.	336	-	-	210 82	
Mr. Gibbs,	337	-	-	200 00	
H. Barclay,	338	-	-	448 50	
Cadet Ryland,	339	6 00	-	11 00	
May.					
Dixon & Lackey,	340	-	-	308 72	

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
To amount paid:					
Mr. Lowman, -	341	-	-	675 00	
D. Hollman, -	342	-	-	225 00	
Lynchburg Republican, -	343	8 00			
R. H. Catlett, -	344	-	20 00		
Mrs. McChesney, -	345	-	-	22 80	
R. Hawkins, -	346	13 00			
Mr. Kennedy, -	347	-	22 00		
Paul Bossange, -	348	82 81			
June.					
J. R. Chilton, -	349	48 58			
C. Birmingham, -	350	50 00			
Adams & Webb, -	351	-	-	-	71 64
J. Kinnear, -	352	-	-	65 00	
Richmond Enquirer, -	353	19 88			
Col. Smith, -	354	100 00			
Adams' Express Co. -	355	-	7 00		
John T. Gibbs, -	356	-	-	75 00	
P. Bossange, -	357	11 04			
Mrs. McChesney, -	358	-	-	23 37	
Pat. Oliver, -	359	-	-	-	20 00
Mr. McCleur, -	360	-	-	24 20	
Major Preston, -	361	617 83	82 16		
Musician Staples, -	362	63 56			
Col. Smith, -	363	650 00			
Major Williamson, -	364	600 00			
Major Jackson, -	365	450 00	229 97		
Major Gilham, -	366	737 36			
Major Colston, -	367	576 35	155 42		
Asst. professors, -	368	406 25			
Capt. Crutchfield, -	369	156 25			
R. H. Catlett, -	370	100 00	217 34		
Mr. Bull, -	371	-	100 00		
John T. Gibb, -	372	-	88 20		
Sundry cadets, -	373	-	82 37		
Sundries, -	374	797 00	1890 87	-	287 28
Board refunded to cadets, -	375	-	-	86 57	
Cadet Hardaway, -	376	-	19 25		
V. M. institute, -	377	-	820 00		
To balance, -		-	3851 68	1676 50	342 51
		\$ 22665 69	30806 80	25621 70	14635 69

C.R.

	Voucher.	V. M. I. proper.	V. M. I. Tuition.	Q. M. Dep.	Sub. Dep.	Building Account
1858—May 15.						
By bal. as per last annual report, -	-	-	-	3090 05	4885 27	5635 6
September.						
By sales to cadets, -	378	-	-	12550 59		
Do. do. -	379	-	-	479 05		
By board of pay cadets to Jan'y '59, -	380	-	-	-	5896 23	
By commissions, -	381	34 88	-			
By tuition fees, -	382	-	7020 00			
Do. -	383	-	300 00			
By commissions, -	384	627 76				
Do. -	385	18 60				
By Lexington savings institution, -	386	-	-	-	522 50	
By quarterly appropriation, -	387	3427 50				
By quarterly pay of ordnance serg't, -	389	182 00				
By Lexington savings institution, -	390	-	-	1044 08		
By building appropriation, -	391	-	-	-	-	9000 0
By refunded by building fund, -	392	-	-	700 00	621 79	
By board of state cadets to Jan'y '59, -	393	-	-	-	1866 97	
Do. do. do. -	394	-	-	-	126 49	
January 1859.						
By commissions, -	395	414 00	-	5909 65		
By board of pay cadets to July, -	396	-	-	-	6618 04	
Do. state do. do. -	397	-	-	-	1991 76	
By tuition fees, -	398	-	360 00			
By Lexington savings institution, -	399	-	-	162 13		
By quarterly appropriations, -	400	3855 00				
By interest on accounts, -	401	13 52				
By amount refunded by ex-cadet Lawson, -	402	150 00				
By commissions, -	403	108 36				
By diplomas, -	404	290 00				
June.						
By sales to 1st class, -	405	-	-	854 13		
By board of cadet Hutter in 1857, -	406	-	-	-	23 50	
By commissions, -	407	147 25				
By sales to cadets, -	408	-	-	5984 72		
By Lexington savings institution, -	409	-	-	32 40		
By quarterly appropriation, -	410	1927 50				
Do. pay of ordnance serg't, -	411	182 00				
By sundries, -	412	-	-	-	2975 15	
By tuition fees, -	413	-	60 00			
By board of cadets, and music, -	414	770 00	-	-	94 00	
By sundries, -	415	193 00				
By balance, -	-	2584 32				
		\$ 14925 70	7740 00	30806 80	25621 70	14635 6

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Cr.

By amounts received from

V. M. institute proper,	-	-	-	-	14,925 70
Tuition fees of pay cadets,	-	-	-	-	7,740 00
Q. M. department, including last balance,	-	-	-	-	30,806 80
Subsistence department, do.	-	-	-	-	25,621 70
Building account,	-	-	-	-	14,635 69
					<u>93,729 89</u>

Dr.

To amount paid for

V. M. institute,	-	-	-	22,665 69
Q. M. department,	-	-	-	26,955 12
Subsistence department,	-	-	-	23,945 20
Building account,	-	-	-	14,293 18
				<u>87,859 19</u>

By balance, June 30, 1859.

\$ 5,870 70

SPECIAL RECAPITULATION.

V. M. INSTITUTE.

Cr. as per report,	-	-	-	-	-	20,081 37
Dr. do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	22,665 69
					To balance,	<u>\$ 2,584 32</u>

Q. M. DEPARTMENT.

Cr. as per report,	-	-	-	-	-	30,806 80
Dr. do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	26,955 12
					By balance,	<u>\$ 3,851 68</u>

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Cr. as per report,	-	-	-	-	-	25,621 70
Dr. do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	23,945 20
					By balance,	<u>\$ 1,676 50</u>

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Cr. as per report,	-	-	-	-	-	14,635 69
Dr. do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	14,293 18
					By balance,	<u>\$ 342 51</u>

E. E.

R. H. CATLETT,
Treasurer V. M. I.

June 30, 1859.

Merit Roll of the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, as determined at the General Examination before the Board of Visitors, July 5th, 1859.

* Distinguished. † Deficient.

FIRST CLASS—GRADUATES.

General Merit.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
*1	W. H. Clarke,	Henrico.	2383.1	
*2	J. H. Chenowith,	Randolph,	2350.	
*3	J. W. Lyell,	Richmond county.	2341.7	2d Lieutenant.
4	Scott Ship,	Fauquier,	2243.5	1st "
5	E. S. Hutter,	Campbell,	2214.6	2d Captain.
6	C. Y. Steptoe,	Bedford,	2170.9	
7	J. W. Lewis,	Bath,	2145.9	2d Lieutenant.
8	W. Keiter,	Hampshire,	2061.6	
9	J. F. Tyler,	Lee,	2051.1	
10	W. H. Otey,	Campbell,	2023.	1st Captain.
11	J. D. H. Ross,	Culpeper,	1929.9	
12	G. Ross,	"	1898.5	1st Lieutenant.
13	C. J. Green,	Stafford,	1842.	3d "
14	W. L. Wingfield,	Bedford,	1749.	
15	T. M. Massenburg,	Elizabeth City,	1717.2	
16	J. P. Minetree,	Petersburg,	1708.2	Quartermaster.
17	W. B. Tabb,	Amelia,	1703.7	
18	A. G. Hill,	King William,	1691.7	
	J. Ryland,	King & Queen,	1691.7	
20	W. M. Palmer,	Halifax,	1626.7	Adjutant.
21	J. H. Ham,	Elizabeth City,	1591.7	
22	G. B. Cooke,	Norfolk county,	1516.	
23	E. C. Hill,	King William,	1497.4	
24	T. V. Williams,	Tazewell,	1439.	3d Lieutenant.
25	L. W. Mears,	Elizabeth City,	1409.3	
26	O. C. Henderson,	Washington city,	1383.1	
27	J. W. Kerr,	Petersburg,	1302.9	
28	D. H. Hardaway,	Nottoway,	1297.6	
29	T. M. Boyd,	Nelson,	1137.8	

SECOND CLASS.

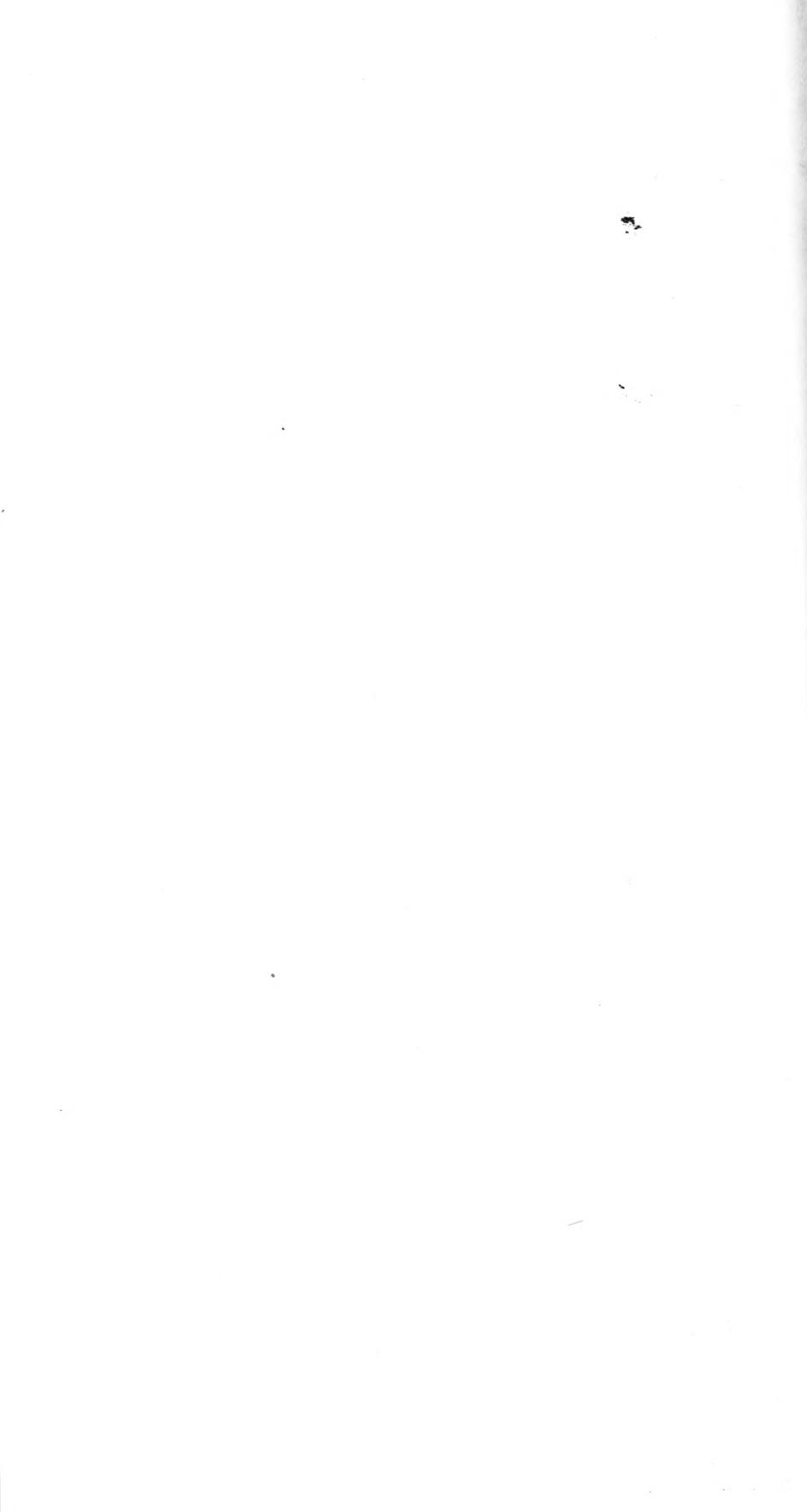
General Merit.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
*1	J. G. Miller,	Matthews,	1066.9	
*2	E. Cunningham,	Powhatan,	1062.1	
*3	D. Poynor,	Brunswick,	1025.7	
4	S. F. Adams,	Bedford,	989.9	
5	J. H. Morrison,	Brunswick,	927.9	
6	C. A. Davidson,	Rockbridge,	906.8	
7	C. F. Urquhart,	Isle of Wight,	898.6	
8	A. S. Scott,	Hardy,	875.	
9	J. R. Kent,	Montgomery,	850.5	
10	C. L. Lumsden,	Petersburg,	848.6	
11	J. M. Otey,	Campbell,	829.4	
12	O. H. Beets,	Northumberland,	811.2	
13	W. H. Morgan,	Chesterfield,	807.2	
14	J. P. Lynch,	Richmond,	805.	
15	J. R. Hutter,	Campbell,	790.5	
16	J. P. Baltzell,	Washington,	782.7	
17	C. Breckenridge,	Botetourt,	748.1	
18	J. B. Cherry,	Norfolk city,	748.	
19	C. L. Hardeman,	Henry,	739.2	
20	W. A. Brockenbrough,	Richmond,	733.6	
21	A. T. Walden,	Rappahannock,	731.9	
22	W. N. P. Otey,	Campbell,	726.1	
23	W. G. Paxton,	Rockbridge,	719.9	
24	W. B. Bentley,	Montgomery,	715.5	
25	G. D. Parker,	Norfolk city,	707.7	
26	J. M. Oliver,	Mecklenburg,	704.3	
27	J. T. Tosh,	Roanoke,	670.3	
28	A. B. Paris,	Charlote,	664.9	
29	J. W. McCarty,	Loudoun,	663.8	
30	J. B. Moseley,	Appomattox,	646.1	
31	J. H. Hebard,	Fluvanna,	635.4	
32	B. C. Wherry,	Richmond city,	632.1	
33	N. C. Harris,	Bedford,	629.9	
34	J. K. Marshall,	Fauquier,	618.7	
35	W. B. Pendleton,	Louisa,	592.3	
36	V. M. Johnson,	Spotsylvania,	586.	
37	H. H. Fauntleroy,	Richmond,	572.2	
38	W. F. Sydnor,	Petersburg,	556.4	
39	T. M. Semmes,	Richmond city,	534.2	
40	G. Norton,	" "	528.6	
41	W. Overton,	Louisa,	508.2	
	E. M. Hardy,	Norfolk city,		
	C. H. Harris,	Brunswick,		

THIRD CLASS.

General Merit.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
*1	R. L. Williams,	- Essex,	- 747.5	
*2	H. W. Hunter,	- Norfolk city,	- 701.6	
*3	W. E. Park,	- Jackson,	- 653.2	
4	T. S. Gallaway,	- North Carolina,	- 635.4	
5	E. M. Morrison,	- Isle of Wight,	- 612.6	
6	B. E. Coltrane,	- Carroll,	- 594.1	
7	W. H. Bray,	- Essex,	- 583.	
8	W. E. Taylor,	- Norfolk city,	- 558.	
9	W. A. Smith,	- King George,	- 487.	
10	W. P. Gregory,	- Mecklenburg,	- 480.4	
11	R. S. Magett,	- Southampton,	- 478.6	
12	T. K. Dunn,	- Petersburg,	- 449.5	
13	C. Lawson,	- Richmond city,	- 438.6	
14	J. Heth,	- " "	- 327.0	
†	J. W. Honck,	- Rockingham,	-	Sick—not examined.
	T. G. Hart,	- Fauquier,	-	
†	E. S. Wooldridge,	- Richmond city,	-	
†	J. W. Willcox,	- Charles City,	-	

FOURTH CLASS.

General Merit.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
*1	W. B. Prichard,	Petersburg,	753.	
*2	C. C. Wight,	Charles City,	706.6	
*3	J. B. Hardy,	New Orleans,	705.8	
4	E. H. Mohler,	Page,	684	
5	E. B. Goode,	Mecklenburg,	681.6	
6	T. H. Smith,	V. M. I.	658.6	
7	B. F. Bishop,	Sussex,	657.	
8	H. F. Hardy,	New Orleans,	651.3	
9	T. P. Turner,	Clarke,	631.3	
10	E. M. Dabney,	Albemarle,	595.6	
11	A. H. Gregory,	North Carolina,	576.4	
12	G. G. Booker,	Lynchburg,	556.8	
13	R. G. Wharton,	Richmond,	546.1	
14	W. P. Robinson,	Pittsylvania,	545.2	
15	W. W. Reveley,	Appomattox,	539.3	
16	T. W. Lubback,	Texas,	506.5	
17	W. D. Waller,	Spotsylvania,	499.9	
18	J. M. Pannill,	Henry,	499.6	
19	W. T. Fry,	Rockingham,	494.7	
20	J. A. Hairston,	Henry,	483.1	
21	J. B. Barnes,	Florida,	477.7	
22	J. D. Baird,	Richmond city,	473.2	
23	C. H. Preston,	Smyth,	466.7	
24	E. Kirby,	Richmond,	448.7	
25	J. D. Young,	Petersburg,	402.9	
26	O. A. Browne,	Accomack,	397.3	
27	W. W. Spratley,	Brunswick,	378.	
28	D. C. Lynch,	Washington,	347.5	
†	J. F. Morgan,	Chesterfield,	-	
†	J. A. Broome,	Georgia,	-	
†	E. P. Nalle,	Washington city,	-	
†	J. A. Armistead,	Lynchburg,	-	
†	G. K. Griggs,	Henry,	-	
†	J. C. Leftwich,	Bedford,	-	
†	W. H. Kyle,	Roanoke,	-	
†	A. P. Williams,	Rockbridge,	-	
†	H. E. Gouldman,	Lynchburg,	-	
†	T. H. Cox,	Northumberland,	-	In French & Math's
†	R. J. Harding,	Richmond,	-	Absent—not exam'd
†	J. T. Jacobs,	Mission,	-	
†	J. E. Dodson,	Lunenburg,	-	





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